THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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THE TILTAREENS.—We regret to see that these skirts, which have for some time been "all the rage" at the North, are gradually making innovations upon the heretofore modest attire of our ladies. A young poet of a neighboring city, like us, disgusted with this "latest style," remonstrates in the following feeling lines, which have been kindly furnished us. If they will cause just one of our fair readers to throw aside the Tiltareen, they have not been written or published in vain:

NE PLUS ULTRA,
OR
THE TILTAREEN!

"The Empress Trail Hoop Skirts," immortalized in the following stanzas, are commonly known as "TILTAREENS."

When artless girls not out of their teens
Are parading the streets in their tiltareens,
They enter, perhaps a dry goods store,
And brushing by some obstruction before,
The tilting-machines fly up behind,
And charms, 'till then, to the dark confined,
Are plumply exposed to the curious eye
Of Tom, Dick, or Harry, passing by,
Who can see, Dear Ladies, EVER SO HIGH!

Some men there may be who would not glance
At your garters unveiled by ART or by chance:
A few may modestly look away
From the tempting wares your hoops display:
SOME may think but of HOSE—not what they enclose—
Of what is revealed—not what is concealed
As yet, from the vulgar glare of day;
But these are few and far between,
And many a look and jest obscene
Tilts up with a tilting tiltareen!

Could you see behind as well as before
You would wear a tiltareen no more—
You would blush at the thought of being SEEN
TOO MUCH from sporting a tiltareen!
We will not love you a whit the less
For hiding a bit of your loveliness,
So though they now are "all the rage"
With "schule marms" of a doubtful age,
Let yankees wear their own machines,
Leave—leave to them the tiltareens!

For the Journal.

AN ACROSTIC.

Just like the shades of sitting day,
Each shadow long and tall,
Fall tenderly, sadly. On the "casemate" lay
Fresh leaves, fresh leaves, their sweetness going, gone,
Even thus, "dear loved one" be a type of thee,
Reflection of a "Father's hand" to lead thy soul
Softly, gently to the realms above
On "unshackled" wings to soar aloft,
None but angel's know, there all is peace and love.

Dear name, sacred ever to a Southern heart,
All join in sympathy with thy saddened part,
Varied be the means employed, the art
Imparted from above; *we know this*, your heart
Still bows, "*as our's*," before its Maker, God.

EXTRACT FROM THE IRISH MELODIES.—We produce this morning another extract from the Irish Melodies. It is from the pen of Mr. McCreery, and written in imitation of the German Watchman Song:

THE WATCHES OF THE NIGHT.

10 O'clock.
How widely night her shadows flings,
O'er forest, mountain, billowy deep!
Ten thousand worlds ride on her wings,
And through the gloom majestic sweep.

11 O'clock.
As when the gaudy flowers of May,
Along the verdant meadows blow,
So seem the sparkling gems that play,
And through the lofty concave glow.

12 O'clock.
'Tis cold—on tiptoe silence stands,
No tread of foot the silence breaks;
But strong as fate's embattled bands,
The eye of God forever wakes.

1 O'clock.
Hark! hark! 'tis one—one solemn sound!
Another day to man is given;
So God's last trumpet will resound
To burst the grave, and call to Heaven.

2 O'clock.
Twice winged the morning hours have fled,
Although her beauties don't appear,
But by the God of nature led,
She blushing comes our souls to cheer.

3 O'clock.
Dread horrors stalk'd amid the shades—
Thrice tolls the clock amid the gloom;
Bright hope our vision's sweet pervades—
Fear flies—and phantoms seek the tomb.

4 O'clock.
The Cock's loud Clarion greets the morn,
Which soon shall come, young, rosy, gay,
While industry, with plenty's horn,
Awakes to bless the bounteous day.

5 O'clock.
Since midnight drear hath past away,
Five hours the faithful watchman trod
His weary rounds—Lo! cheerful day!
Be just, O man, and trust in God.

Austria—A Sketch of Her Generals.

The *Salute Public* of Lyons, gives the subjoined sketch of the leading Austrian Generals:

The really distinguished leaders of the Austrian army are few in number, and nearly all well advanced in years. They served in 1812 and 1813 under Prince Schwartzenburg, made the campaign of Hungary in 1840, that of Italy against Charles Albert, and that of 1859, the most important of them all. In case of war those who appear destined to the principal commands are the following: The Archduke Albert, son of the immortal Prince Charles, Marshal Henry de Hesse, Benedek, Schwartzenburg and Clam Gallis.

Marshal de Hesse is seventy-three years of age, spare in person, and of active mind and habits. His career dates from the battle of Wagram, in which he took a part, being then in his seventeenth year. It was he who decided the Austrian victory over the Piedmontese in 1848, by the strategical movement from Verona, and he took a very active part in the battle of Movora. The Italians regard him as a formidable enemy, and admit that he gave them no little trouble.

Prince Schwartzenburg is tall, well made and very vigorous, notwithstanding his 72d year. In 1848 he commanded a division of cavarly in Italy; he distinguished himself at battle Camorn, in Hungary, by preventing. with his division, the insurgents from deboaching on the right bank of the Danube. At the battle of Magenta he commanded the third *corps d'armee*, with which he covered the retreat of the Austrians. At Solferino he was in the left wing, opposed to General Niell. He was one of the most brilliant officers of the Austrian army, and is also an author.

Marshal Benedek is only fifty-eight. While a colonel, in 1848, fought in the campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859 he commanded the eighth corps at San Nartino. Since Radetsky's death he has been first warrior of Austria. It is probable that he will be charged to oppose the Prussians. The life of Count Clam-Gallas has been very active; he has shared in all the wars of Austria since 1848. In Hungary however, he only succeeded in vanquishing the aged General Bem through the aid of the Russians. At present he commands the first corps of the Austrian army at Prague.

We must not omit to mention General Gablentz, who commanded the Austrians in the war against Denmark, and General Ramming, to whom Austria was indebted in the Hungarian campaign for the decisive success obtained at Temesvar.

A Murderer Identified.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Dennis Eagan has been identified in Brooklyn, by the sheriff of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, as the murderer of Robert Gardner in 1864. Eagan and his wife will be taken to Pennsylvania.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Generals Steadmen and Fullerton, commissioners to investigate the affairs of the freedmen's bureau, and a corps of correspondents, have arrived.

Two justices have been arrested at Vidalia, Louisiana, one under the civil rights bill, and have been brought here for trial.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed in the following cases:

By Pearson, Ch. J. In *Doe ex dem* Branch *vs.* Hunter, from Halifax; judgment affirmed. In Jacobs *vs.* Burgwyn, from Northampton; judgment affirmed. In Daniel *vs.* Morgan, from Northampton; judgment affirmed. In Little *vs.* Hamilton, from Union; non-suit set aside, judgment for plaintiff. In Perry *vs.* Smith from Davie; judgment affirmed. Hays *vs.* Jones, from Wilkes; judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Lawson, from Cabarrus; error. In Burbank *vs.* Williams, from Rowan; judgment affirmed. In Holmes *vs.* Freeman, from Rowan; judgmeut affirmed. In Roberts *vs.* Borders from Cleveland; non-suit set aside, judgment for plaintiff. In Clements *vs.* Waldo, in equity, from Martin; order on exceptions. In Michenor *vs.* Atkinson, in equity, from Johnston; direct account to be taken. In Bibb *vs.* Houston, in equity, from Union; bill dismissed. In Johnson *vs.* Osborne, in equity, from Haywood; directs the opinion to be certified.

By BATTLE, J. In State *vs.* Brodnax, from Rockingham; not guilty of murder but of felonious killing. In Hastings *vs.* Earp, in equity, from Wake; rights of the parties declared. In Carson *vs.* Carson, in equity, from McDowell; rights of the parties declared. In Ellis *vs.* Bailey, in equity from Davie; bill dismissed.

By READE, J. In Lynch *vs.* Lynch, from Stokes, interlocutory order affirmed. In Moony *vs.* Atkin (four cases) from Rutherford, judgments reversed. In Haywood *vs.* Harrison, in equity, from Wake, referred to Clerk to state an account. In Coleman *vs.* Coleman, in equity, from Wilkes, decree according to the opinion. In Brady *vs.* Fry, in equity, from Iredell, directs an account. In Orrell *vs.* Hilton, in equity from Davie, bill dismissed. In Mosteller *vs.* Mull, in equity, from Catawba, report confirmed. In Simmons *vs.* Simmons, in equity, from Watauga, decretal order reversed.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD of North Carolina, at a late session, had a lengthy discussion of a resolution to re-unite with the old General Synod of the North. The question was finally decided in the negative, by a vote of two to one. There were several reasons for their opposition to re-union. The old arrangement was such as to render the Southern Synods mere auxiliaries to the absorbing enterprises of the Church in the North, both as respects means and ministers. Since the war terminated, the Northern Lutherans have indulged in the same offensive language which some Northern Methodists have repeatedly uttered, to their own discredit, against the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The above-named Synod appointed a Committee to correspond with clergymen in Protestant Germany, for the purpose of procuring and facilitating direct immigration from Germany to North Carolina. This plan originated with Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of Charlotte, and meets with public favor.

LEG BAIL.—We learn, from the Asheville *News*, that as Buncombe Court was waning on Saturday week last, his Honor, Judge Merrimon, overruled the motion of Andy's counsel (Andy was convicted during the first part of the week, of arson,) for a new trial, and passed sentence upon the defendant—that he be taken from the jail of Buncombe county, on the 27th of July next, and be hung by the neck till he was dead. The counsel prayed for and obtained an appeal, but Andy had more confidence in his legs. As the Sheriff was carrying him to jail the prisoner struck him a blow just at that tender point where the head and neck join, which so stunned the Sheriff, as to give Andy a chance for his life, and thereupon he dusted.

AN ERROR.—A correspondent of the New York *Watchman*, writing from Hillsboro', in this State, awards Gen. Ruger great credit for having issued "a soothing order, directing the Government offices to be closed in Raleigh on the 10th of May, in respect to Jackson and the Southern dead."—The statement is a mistake. No such order was issued.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

PERSONAL.—We understand that Bill Arp, the famous letter-writer of Georgia, was in our city on Saturday.

Maj. Gen. Daniel E Sickles, also arrived here Saturday, by the Goldsboro' train. Salutes were fired in honor of the distinguished military commander.—*Raleigh Progress.*

The cotton blossoms are comming in. Mr. Jehu Foster has sent in one gathered on the 30th of June. Cotton blooms are nearly a week earlier this year than they generally are.

Salisbury Banner.

WAKE COUNTY.—We learn that in the portion of Wake county, lying East of Raleigh, the corn crop promises a good yield, and the rich lowgrounds next to creeks are now beginning to tassel. On the larger plantations for about six miles square, where for the past six years, corn was altogether planted, there is but little corn, and as great bredth has been put in cotton as ever before. The cotton is not yet in bloom but many of the forms will bloom this week.—*Standard.*

EXECUTED.—Charles Parks, a freedman, was executed in this place on Friday last for murdering his wife. A very large concourse of negroes from the surrounding country gathered to witness the execution, together with a number of whites, but the day passed off without disturbance of any sort. The civil officers took the necessary precaution to organize and arm a strong police force, and would have been ready to suppress any disorder, but we learn that all classes behaved with so much decorum that there was no interference on the part of the police with any one.

Charlotte Democrat.

A BRAVE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—A South Carolina officer furnishes a tribute to a North Carolina soldier, which we must give in our own words, as his paper has been unfortuunately misplaced:

At the first battle of Fredericksburg, Ransom's North Carolina brigade was ordered to reinforce Cobb at the celebrated stone wall, which Burnside, like Fremont and Sheridan, tried to capture, and with the same success. As soon as the brigade appeared, more than a division of the enemy opened a terrific fire upon it, and the batteries on the other side rained their shot and shell with the most deadly precision. The men were pushed with all rapidity to the precipice back of the wall, and then, without a moment's hesitation, they sprung down it to find shelter behind the walls. But a dignified mountaineer of the twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment refused to run at all, and walked forward with the most leisurely indifference. His hat blew off. He went back and picked it up. His knapsack, probably hit by a ball, fell off. He stooped down, readjusted it, and went on. He was now the solitary target for more than a thousand rifles; but this did not quicken his pace. When he reached the precipice he determined not to risk the leap, preferring to slide down gently. He did slide down, but it was as a dead man he reached the bottom.

He was buried that night, and there was not an inch of his body which was not pierced by a ball.

Land We Love.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—From Morganton to Asheville, the travel at present is both slow and expensive; but then the traveler has ample time to contemplate the grandeur and gorgeousness of the scenery. Nature has lavished favors in every possible and conceivable manner. The climate is inimitable. Pure, limpid and cold streams, gushing from a thousand hills, fertilize the valleys, stimulate the growth of vegetation and clothe the forest with a deep rich verdure. The whole country west of the Blue Ridge is destined, if fostered by liberal and wise legislation, to become exceeding prosperous. A dense population can be sustained. Wealth will be eliminated from sources yet undeveloped and unnamed. The grasses and cereals can be produced almost without limit in the valleys and on the table lands. Herds of stock of all kinds abound and are thrifty, and may be increased to an extent to fully compensate industry and enterprize, and sufficient water power exists to drive all the machinery of this continent.

The mineral resources, in extent and abundance, cannot be easily comprehended. Irish potatoes, cabbage, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries abound in profuse abundance, and under careful culture, equal any grown in the world.

The completion of the Rail Roads to the Ducktown mines and along the margin of the French Broad to the Tennessee line, will be the era for a new and glorious career for this country. The imagination of the most sanguine falters in contemplating the mighty volume of prosperity for the old North State that will follow the completion of this enterprize.

The people are submissive, peaceful and quiet. Judge Merrimon, this week, is closing the Spring term of his courts for this circuit. He has made an impression, both on the bar and the people, every way favorable. His fine personal appearance, his amiable and dignified manner, his learning, his unswerving sense of justice, his lucid exposition of the law, as held by ancient as well as modern jurisprudence, challenge the admiration and respect of the bar and draw towards him, in confidence and esteem, the entire population. The administration of justice now is no easy task. Society has been for five long years in chaos. Law has been suspended and defied, and desolation has been rampant; penetrating every community and all circles. It is really wonderful to witness how rapidly law and order are resuming their sway. It must be that this people are raised up by Almighty power and endowed by Omniscient wisdom for such an exhibition.

Provisions of every kind are exceedingly scarce and there is really no money, and yet the people in this section divide with one another and keep off in a surprising manner hunger and suffering.

It appears to your correspondent almost an impossibility for the people to respond to tax collectors. There, however, prevails a gratifying rumor that the Federal Government has for the present suspended the collection of taxes on lands.

If this be true, there remains some hope that the people may pay a portion of the State taxes at least, but if both claims are simultaneously enforced, many happy homes will have to be sacrificed. Indeed, this must follow the collection of even the taxes levied by the State.

There is a fair prospect for summer crops.—From observation, as well as from information obtained from the farmers, the belief exists that there will be gathered full half a crop of wheat and fair crops of oats and rye. The corn crop promises well, and although the weather has been unfavorable, the fruit crops will be full half an average. Upon the whole we look with thankful hearts to the Giver of all good, and take courage.

Ashville Cor. Raleigh Sentinel.

MILTON—I found to be a lively little town, though to first appearance dead, and the people attending its funeral. The situation is picturesque, the inhabitants extremely hospitable, and the ladies perfectly bewitching.

Among such fair women and brave men, Hymen could not well be idle, and he has been playing his usual pranks. I was invited to an old-fashioned country marriage,—not one of the grand Diamond Weddings which are sometimes blazoned in the papers, but a Golden Bridal, if youth, and love and happiness and a due proportion of worldly gear can gild life's pathway; and I doubt if ever the most fashionable city nuptials presented a larger proportionate array of beauty, than graced the spacious parlor of our host that night.

The two were soon made a happy ONE, *Richmond* was wedded to *Love* (and) *Joy*, and the evening was spent in conversation, for the good people of this vicinity set their faces resolutely against dancing.

The crops generally in this section are good, and the tobacco crop so fine that I expect you will have to chronicle some tremendous prices paid by some of your tobacco princes for the next crop of "light North Carolina leaf," already so famous.

Correspondence Richmond Enquirer.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Board of Internal Improvements have made the following appointments:

N. C. RAILROAD.

J. M. Coffin, Esq., State Proxy.

Hon. Nat. Boyden, Hon. John A. Gilmer, Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Robert Strange, Esq., John Berry, B. B. Roberts, Wm. C. Means, and Dr. John A. Moore, Directors.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Joseph J. Davis, Esq., State Proxy.

R. W. Lassiter, J. B. Littlejohn, George Little, Directors.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

Charles Latham, Esq., State Proxy.

Thomas J. Jarvis, Esq., Lewis Thompson, Esq., and D. D. Ferebee, Esq., Directors.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

O. G. Foard, Esq., State Proxy.

G. F. Davidson, A. M. Powell, S. McD. Tate, A. M. Erwin, Hon. A. S. Merrimon, F. E. Shober, Esq., William Murphy, Col. A. C. Cowles, Directors.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, was held in Raleigh on the 5th inst. The meeting was very full. Dr. W. J. Hawkins was elected President, and George W. Mordecai, S. S. Royster, J. B. Batcheler, Col. Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, and J. B. Littlejohn, Directors.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed as follows:

By PEARSON, Ch. J. In Lackey *vs.* Miller, from Cleaveland; judgment reversed and judgment for $20 and interest. In Bunting *vs.* Harris, in equity, from Nash; bill dismissed.

By BATTLE, J. In Gardner *vs.* Hall, from New Hanover; judgment affirmed. In State *vs.* Beatty, from Mecklenburg; no error. In Caldwell *vs.* Parks, from Mecklenburg; order affirmed. In State *vs.* Blackwelder, from Rowan; error—to be certified to the intent that a *venire de novo* be awarded. In Winston *vs.* Webb, in equity, from Bertie; directing an account, declaring the next of kin entitled to the lapsed legacy. In McDowell *vs.* Maultsby, in equity, from Columbus; demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Springs *vs.* Sanders, in equity, from Mecklenburg; order appealed from to be affirmed.

By READE, J. In State *vs.* Blagge, from Craven; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Ferrell *vs.* Boykin, from Nash; judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In Norton *vs.* Graham, in equity, from Richmond; bill dismissed.

NAG'S HEAD.—A correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book* says of this once delightful place of Summer resort:

"We have recently made a short visit to Nag's Head, and wandered over the sites of the former summer residences of those who were wont to frequent that delightful place of summer resort, in other and better years. And nowhere, comparatively, are the fearful effects of war more patent and palpable than there. Of the many houses that were, only one or two remain. The large commodious hotel, and the beautiful cottage-like dwellings that crowned the knolls and precipitous bluffs, many of them embosomed in groves of live oak, that were festooned with vines, and fanned by the pure bracing atmosphere of the ocean, have, like many other things, yielded to the cruel ravages of war; and all that now remains are a few scattered, worthless fragments.

How painful to think that the accommodations, at this favorite summer resort, of so many of the once well-to-do Eastern North Carolinians and Virginians, have not survived the fearful wreck and ruin of the last few years. Had they, how many a diseased one, worn out in body and in mind, and sighing for health and recuperation, might have returned and found relief in those exercises and scenes which were so fondly sought in other days."

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRACY
IN CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the People of the United States:

Dangers threaten the Constitution! The citadel of our liberties is directly assailed! The future is dark unless the people will come to the rescue. In this hour of peril national union should be the watchword of every true man. As essential to national union we must maintain unimpared the rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States, including the right of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. After an uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, the assumption of new and arbitrary powers in the federal government is subversive of our system, and destructive of liberty.

A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union. At present eleven States are excluded from the national councils.—For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of these States. Laws, affecting their highest and dearest interests, have been passed without their consent, and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government. This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State, although the State, in the language of the President, presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. The Representatives of nearly one-third of the States have not been consulted with reference to the great questions of the day. There has been no nationality surrounding the present Congress. There has been no intercourse between the representatives of the two sections, producing mutual confidence and respect. In the language of the distinguished Lieutenant General: "It is to be regretted that at this time there cannot be a greater commingling between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those entrusted with the law-making power." This state of things should be removed at once and forever. Therefore, to preserve the national Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally severed, and for these great national purposes only, we cordially approve the call for a National Union Convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday, fourteenth of August next, and indorse the principles therein set forth.

We, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly urge upon our fellow-citizens in each State, and Territory, and Congressional District in the United States, in the interest of union and in a spirit of harmony, and with direct reference to the principles contained in said call, to act promptly in the selection of wise, moderate and conservative men to represent them in said convention, to the end that all the States shall at once be restored to their practical relations to the Union, the Constitution be maintained, and peace bless the whole country.

W. E. NIBLACK.	JOHN HOGAN.
ANTHONY THORNTON.	B. M. BOYER.
MICHAEL C. KERR.	TUNIS G. BERGEN.
G. S. SHANKLIN.	CHARLES GOODYEAR.
GARRETT DAVIS.	CHARLES H. WINFIELD.
H. GRIDER.	A. H. COFFROTH.
THOS. E. NOELL.	LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
SAM'L J. RANDALL.	PHILLIP JOHNSON.
LEWIS W. ROSS.	CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE.
STEPHEN TABER.	JOHN L. DAWSON.
J. M. HUMPHREY.	REVERDY JOHNSON.
THO'S A. HENDRICKS.	B. C. RITTER.
WM. WRIGHT.	A. HARDING.
JAMES GUTHRIE.	A. J. GLOSSBRENNER.
J. A. McDOUGAL.	E. R. V. WRIGHT.
WM. RADFORD.	A. J. ROGERS.
S. S. MARSHALL.	H. McCULLOUGH.
MYER STROUSE.	F. C. LeBLOND.
CHAS. SITGREAVES.	W. E. FINCK.
S. E. ANCONA.	L. S. TRIMBLE.
E. N. HUBBELL.	

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1866.

Governor Worth's Circular to the Disabled Soldiers Requiring Artificial Limbs, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We present elsewhere the circular of Governor Worth to the maimed and disabled soldiers of North Carolina, who served in the Southern armies.

By a late act of the General Assembly, these soldiers are to be furnished with artificial limbs at the expense of the State, and there breathes not an honest man in North Carolina who does not applaud this action of our State Legislators; but while we approve the act, and deem it alike creditable to the hearts and patriotism of our representatives, we regret to learn that the limbs that are being manufactured are of an inferior quality, and unless improved, are likely to prove of no practical benefit whatever to those for whom they are intended.

If, as is stated, the limbs are of a clumsy character, and from their construction painful to the wearer, then, some one is to blame for awarding the contract to incompetent manufacturers, and if those whose duty it is to inspect the work, shall suffer an inferior article to be palmed off on the State, at the expense of those unfortunate persons requiring artificial limbs, we trust they will be held up to the people in their true light. We make no charges now, we are merely anticipating from what rumor has whispered to us, and are truly averse to believing that there is a man in North Carolina so steeped in baseness, as to connive and assist at cheating these poor men, who are really the losers by the war. We are well aware that very few contracts are let out by government, in which there is not a great amount of swindling, but this, we had supposed, was a matter appealing so directly to the better instincts of human nature, that no one, save a robber of graveyards or a resurectionists, would dream of any pecuniary gain whatever, in connection with furnishing our unfortunate heroes with limbs, whereby they support, at best, a miserable existence.

We shall, accordingly, as a duty, ventilate very freely the men having charge of the artificial limb manufactory, if we find that justice demands such at our hands. We know that Governor Worth entertains for our disabled soldiers the kindest feelings of regard, has shown an interest in their behalf quite commendable in any one, and if there should appear any frauds in this matter, we feel sure he is not responsible therefore, or a party thereto.

Having corresponded with the managers of the various railroads of the State, the Governor informs us in his circular, that he had received prompt assurance from each company, that each maimed soldier furnished with a proper certificate, should pass free to Raleigh and home again. We regret that duty compels us to say that this promise has not been observed by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad authorities. A gentleman of this place provided with the proper certificate, had occasion to visit Raleigh for the purpose of obtaining a limb, and was required to pay full fare, and was not treated by the conductor with that courtesy, which, at least, he might have expected, in his unfortunate condition. The North Carolina road passed the gentleman free, going and returning.

We do not pretend to say that the managers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was responsible for the conduct of its officer on this occasion, but we do say that it was a very small business on the part of somebody, and it grows beautifully smaller in the Superintendent to retain in the service of the company one who shows so little appreciation for an unfortunate fellow man.

The Barracks, which the Governor says he has provided for the soldiers while waiting for their orders to be filled, are described as being very poor and uncomfortable. This should be seen to, and suitable accommodations furnished, and this being the duty of the Governor, we shall refer to the subject again, if the proper steps are not soon taken to render the barracks comfortable.

Wilson Carolinian.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pardons.

Warrants of pardons have been received at the Executive Office for the following persons, who can obtain them by personal application, or by written authority. Blank certificates of acceptance accompany the pardons, which must be signed in duplicate and forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington:

Alamance.—Chesley R Fauceett, N R White and A A Pattillo.
Anson.—W H Patrick and William Allen.
Buncombe.—Montraville Patton.
Burke.—Abel Hartsoe.
Cumberland.—T S Lutterloh and S T Hawley.
Carteret.—W F Howland, S C Howland, A M Haskitt, J P Haskitt, and Z J Howland.
Columbus.—Daniel M Hobbs.
Cabarrus.—Samuel Pharr, Charles J Harriss, and Ezekiel Johnston.
Catawba.—Henderson Sherrill, Hiram A Lawrence, Jos M Lawrence, John Wilfong and M L McCorkle.
Caswell.—C. L Hunt, W H Henderson, Jno D Kessee, John A Hambrick, Samuel Hentou, Thos L Lea and J W James.
Chatham.—Wm A Rives, P J Snipes, Harman Sears, Samuel H Crutchfield, James T Rives, J C Hooker and H Henderson.
Caldwell.—D E Bowers.
Davidson.—John Michael.
Edgecombe.—E L Moore and Benjamin H Hale.
Forsythe.—Orestes A Keechler and Robert Gray.
Franklin.—Joel Thomas and C B Riddick.
Guilford.—Sampson B Glenn, S W Summers, George M Isley, Cyrus J Wheeler and John A Mebane.
Gaston.—J W Hanna.
Granville.—S S Royster, Richard Thorp, Isham M Kittle, Samuel Lattimer and John Hargrove.
Greene.—W H Edmundson.
Halifax.—Wm H Smith, A B Hill and Benjamin Hunter.
Haywood.—G M Moore.
Hertford.—Dr. G C Moore and Horatio Hays.
Hyde.—E H Sanderson.
Iredell.—C W Howell.
Jackson.—William Hicks.
Lenoir.—James Herring.
Mecklenburg.—David Parke, Joseph H Wilson, R H Johnston, H A Hunter and James P Irvin.
Macon.—John Ingram.
Madison.—Nat Kelsey.
Moore.—L W Lawhorn and W T Jenkins.
New Hanover.—W B Whitehead.
Orange.—T B Ray, Hugh Kirkpatrick, A C Hunter and John B McDade.
Person.—Hardy Hurdle.
Pitt.—James Joyner.
Polk.—Hazzel Hicks and R M Moore.
Rowan—W R Fraley, Levi Trexler, W M Kincaid, Joshua Miller, Lawrence A Bringle, Joseph A Hawkins, W T Marlin and M S McKenzie.
Rockingham.—Richard M Jones and Richard B Henderson.
Randolph.—J C Bain, John Rightsel and N C Jarrell.
Rutherford.—L O Jolly and T B Justin.
Stan'y.—Linsey Hathcock.
Surry.—Martin L Patterson and Wiley Patterson.
Transylvania.—J W Killian.
Wake.—William H H Tucker, Leroy Jordan, Needham Price and Alfred Jones.
Warren.—W J Green and H H Goodloe.
Wayne.—Laura B Hughes and J F Kornegay.
Wilkes.—Enoch Triplett, Mrs D A Hunt, Wm H Hubbard, James C Harten, A L Hackett, Emanuel Harold and B F Johnson.
Yadkin.—Hon R C Puryear, J M Jones and J S Jones.

Suicide of Jim Lane, of Kansas—Imputations of Corruption the Cause—Rosseau will Probably be Expelled.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

The news of the suicide of Senator Lane, of Kansas, received here this morning, created considerable shock among his large circle of friends and acquaintances, and elicited numerous expressions of regret and sympathy. Though a man of strong and bitter temperament, he possessed many friends. He left here about two weeks ago, rather unwell; and subsequently the Senate granted him leave of absence for the remainder of the session. The cause of the rash act has not yet come to light, but it is well known among the more intimate friends of the deceased Senator, that certain charges of corruption which had been made against him in several of the Northern papers, had irritated him excessively, and he declared that he would not rest until the charges were proved to be false. It will be remembered that he made a personal explanation in the Senate just before his departure in regard to one of these newspaper articles, and promised at no distant day to disprove the assertions there made.

The impression in the House this afternoon, in regard to the Rosseau-Grinnell case, was that the report of the majority of the committee, which has been rendered in favor of the expulsion of General Rosseau, will be adopted. Before the committee General Rosseau frankly admitted that he premeditated and made the assault upon Mr. Grinnell for words spoken in debate; that he regarded those words as outside the privileges of the House, which had failed to protect him, and that the utterances of Mr. Grinnell had seriously injured his military reputation before the country. Mr. Grinnell disclaimed any imputation of General Rosseau's courage as an officer; said he felt called upon to deny certain assumptions of the latter, which he believed to be untrue, and that General Rosseau, both in the House and out of it, had assailed his name and reputation in an unjustifiable manner.

LITTLE JOE DAVIS' GRAVE—LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER.—When it was proposed by certain estimable ladies of Richmond, and so heartily seconded by the children, to erect a marble tomb over the grave of our ex-President's son, Mrs. Davis was written to by a lady of Richmond for the record of his birth, death and age, and she replied under date of June 16, 1866. We have been permitted to make an interesting extract touching the subject. She writes thus feelingly:

"I immediately wrote to Canada, for an extract from our family bible, which would render it impossible for us to make an error in the record. So many dreadful events have swept over us in the past two years, that we were afraid to trust our heart's memory. The record only came yesterday, hence the delay in answering your letter. Perhaps had I done so sooner, the inscription would not have been so touching and expressive as the one you supplied. I become so unhinged when I think of our boy that my power of expressing my gratitude seem to be swallowed up in grief.

"Will you tell these dear little children, 'The Boys and Girls of Richmond,' how dearly Mr. Davis and I prize their testimonials of love for him. How, if grief, love and gratitude were not so strong in our hearts, we could say more and perhaps give more adequate expressions to all these feelings which they have worked by their offering, conceived of such a spirit of tender love. I am, dear madam,

Gratefully and affectionately yours,

VARINA DAVIS.

Mrs. Davis enclosed the record spoken of:

"JOSEPH EVAN DAVIS,

BORN MONDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1859,

DIED SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1864."

The grave is to be enclosed by an iron railing, and a subscription has been taken up to defray the expense.

Another Good Story by "Brick" Pomeroy—A Dutch Philobene.

I can't help it, so I will tell you the tale as the tale 'twas told to me. It was, it is simply a simple tale, and tells of the mistakes of life as 'twere. The Germans tell their troubles to me as chloroform is poured on a handkerchief to relieve the patient.

One day while standing patting the neck of "Kitty," my running mare, an honest Teuton, who had seen service in the war, came up and said:

"Ah, mynheer Bumroy, you here?"

"Yaw, mynheer Schwipes, I hear."

"S-o-o! You busy dis morning?'

"No, Jacob, I'm never busy unless when I am busy."

"Well den, mynheer Bumroy, you shust make tie that horse loose so he can make herself blay around mit herself in ter yard a leetles und I sits down on mine—mine—I mean your saw-horse und dells you somedings."

We sat. Then said the man:

"Now, you see, Mr. Bumroy, I no makes myself likes the way you talk about my gousins, Snicksnacker. He pe so goot man as never pe's anyveres. He shust like me. He goes to ter wars. I go to ter wars. I goom to dis free country to help live here. Und ven de war gooms I shoulder my fife und mine trummel, und I goes out to get regroots. Und I got em! Und I sends em off to ter war. Und purty soon, bimeby, ven de pig bounties get so pig as a whole hog, Mr. Bumroy, I kiss mine vrow und dakes ten hundred tollers pounties und I go to ter war. Und I tell my vrow she no makes vater mit her eyes, for I go long mit Shenral Shirts, and of course I coomes back. You see, Mr. Bumroy, I knows who to go mit. I would go mit Siegel, but Siegel gets his back up too much, and is not careful who he don't fight mit. Und I would go mit Butler, but my share of de silver would be sherman silver, und dat is not so goot. So I goes mit Shirts, for he never gets hurt in any country, und I knows vere Shirts is, that it is vot you call vere you puts money—safe.

"Vell, I gets mine pounties, so I have some dings to pay taxes mit till I makes dead, den I go as a gorporal mits Shirts, und I goes to ter war, und I do shust like odder fellow—I sees tings—und I makes monish—und I goom home shust as goot as I vent away, Mr. Bumroy. Und I gets welcomed pack so goot. Mine vrow she bees so glad to see me as never vash. Und she looks shust as she always did. Und ter falks was so glad to see me. I goes down to get some larger peer, and ven I goes home, Deacon Green is at mine house to see me. Und I goes out mit Deacon Green to show him home; and ven I goomes pack Deacon Brown is der to see me and tells me he is glad I make myself goom pack, und I go to be bolite to Deacon Brown and to show him home, und when I goom back, I find der bostmaster at mine house to see me. Und I goes to be berlite to der boastmaster man, und when I gets pack, der is der dax collector to see me, und I asks him how much I must pay him, und he says, 'Oh, nothing, Jacob, seein' its you!' So I goes to see him home, und den makes myself goom home to sleep, so nice as never vash."

"Und every night when I gomes home I vind some of dese goot batriotic men, who have done so much for the guntry, at my house to see me.—Und, Mr. Bumroy, one night ven I goes home I hears nois in mine ped-room. Und I galls for mine vrow, und she no hear me, so I goin and find her asleep. Und I vinds a nice pair of boots in ter ped room, shust worn so much as dey will not hurt my feet, und I makes mine head go under der winder to see who makes nois, und I see one of dese batriots who geeps der gopperheads away from mine vrow while I be gone from ter war, chasing a horse inter ter woods. Oh, Mr. Bumroy, I tell you 'tis nice to go to be a soldier man, und to goom home, and to vind such goot friends among such goot men, and to have such men give me nice *Dutch Philobenes!*"

Freedmen in South Carolina—Wise Order of General Scott for the Arrest of Vagrants.

The rows and disturbances between the whites and negroes in Charleston have become of weekly occurrence, taking place generally on the Battery on Sunday evenings and are usually brought on by the negroes. The native Charleston negroes do not participate in, but on the contrary condemn the proceedings, which are the work of the refugee negroes from the plantations, who, as here in Richmond, have flocked into the city and the discharged negro soldiers.

In view of the sloth and viciousness of the negro population, General Scott, commanding in South Carolina, has found it necessary to issue the following order, the wisdom of which no one will deny, however much they may dispute its grammar:

HEADQ'RS STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 20, 1866.

General Orders No. 9.

I. The Brevet Major-General Commanding has noticed, with deep regret, the disposition on the part of the freedmen in the vicinity of Charleston and along the coast to disregard their agreements on the plantations, to the neglect of the crops, and to either lay idling about their houses, roam at large over the country or congregate in Charleston and other towns. This total disregard of all obligations to keep their contracts in good faith, will cause an entire failure of the crops in the State, and the result must be destitution and starvation. The increasing amount of theft, drunkenness and vagrancy demands that the most prompt and severe measures be taken by all officers to check the evil.

II. It is ordered that the men or women who leave the plantation on which they are employed to labor, either by the month, for share of the crop, or as renters of land, and thereby neglect their growing crops, be at once arrested as vagrants and put to work on the public roads, as provided by paragraph XII, General Order No. 1, Headquarters Department of South Carolina.

All planters who have freedmen employed on their plantations who do not, at this important season of the year, give their entire time to the growing crops, are authorized, if after reading this order to them and they neglect or refuse to obey it, to report them at once to the officer in command of the district, who will cause them to be taken from the plantation as vagrants and put to work on the public roads. Their children, if any, will be bound to such persons as will take care of them and learn them habits of industry.

III. A prison will be established for all persons of color convicted of such crimes as are not punishable by death on one of the islands, where employment can be furnished, and all convicts will be compelled to labor from sunrise until sunset, under the control of such guards as will insure their safety. Any person convicted of selling spiritous liquors to a freedman without a permit from some officer having control, will be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100) for every offence of which he may be convicted.

IV. Commanding officers will have this order read in the several colored churches in their vicinity, in order that it may become generally understood.

By command of Brevet Major General R. K. Scott.

H. W. SMITH,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

Official:
H. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General.

DIED,

At his residence in Robeson county, N. C., June 17th, after an illness of several years, Dr. J. S. ROWLAND, aged 60 years.

Jackson, Miss., and Shevreport, La., papers will please copy.

At Moss Neck, Robeson county, on the 1st inst., HARRIET MALLOY, infant daughter of Dr. D. M. and M. J. Buie, of Wilmington.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 19. 12—6m

Cotton Gins,
MANUFACTURED BY
W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.,
COLUMBUS, GA.

WE HAVE RESUMED THE MANUFACTURE OF Cotton Gins in this city, and will be prepared to fill orders by 1st June next. As we shall not be, as heretofore, represented by *traveling* agents, parties wishing our Gins, will confer a favor by sending in their orders at an early day, as owing to the demand, we shall be unable to keep a stock in the hands of our local agents, as it was our practice before the war. All business transactions being now reduced to *cash*, our sales will be made on the basis of *ready pay*.

Our Gins are too well known to require any special notice or commendation; we believe they are unrivalled in the chief points of excellence which go to make up a superior machine, namely: *Speed, light draught and good sample.*

Our DOUBLE CYLINDER GINS will be found superior to the single cylinder, when parties have steam or good water power, to give them the necessary speed. In all cases when this can be done, we recommend them in preference to the single cylinder. If, however, indifferent or *insufficient* power is used, they will not do as well as the single Gin.

Messrs. DeROSSET & CO., Wilmington, N. C., are our general agents for the State of North Carolina.

W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.
Columbus, Ga., 24th April, 1866.

WE will give prompt attention to orders for the above celebrated Gins from any part of the State. The price is five dollars ($5) per Saw at the Factory, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charged to purchasers for transportation to this point.

DeROSSET & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., May 1, 1866
182-1aw2m—13-2m [Tue]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 12, 1866.

Atrocities in the Country.

We desire to call the attention of our civil officers to the account of the recent diabolical attempt at murder and arson in this county, which is furnished by an intelligent and reliable correspondent, which we publish to-day. We have heard of many similar outrages throughout the South. It is not to be wondered that the sudden and total emancipation of our large negro population from the moral and legal restraints which formerly controled them, without means, and generally indolent and improvident, should have forced them not only to gain a livelihood by improper and illegal means, and that their ignorance, always accompanied with a spirit of revenge, would have led them to the committal of criminal outrages similar to those related by our correspondent, upon such good citizens who should attempt to frustrate them. But the fact that such deeds so frequently go unpunished, and the perpetrators are not discovered, is greatly to be wondered at, unless we ascribe it, also, to the general demoralization produced by the war.

Crime will rather increase than diminish, even without greater inducements, if the perpetrators go unmolested, and it is time by a more stringent attention to duties and an increase of the police force of the country, that criminals should not only be ferreted out, but should be made to know and feel the majesty of the law. If our civil authorities are unable to attend properly to this matter, we respectfully suggest to the military commander the propriety and necessity of issuing an order similar to the one promulgated by Major General Scott, commanding in South Carolina.—This course will not only lessen crime by preventing lazy vagabonds from wandering about the country, committing outrages upon industrious and peaceable citizens, but would compel many of them to become industrious and profitable laborers in the great work of restoring the former prosperity of the country and benefitting both the white and black races.

Lieutenant Governor.

The last Raleigh *Sentinel* contains the following letter in reference to one of our own citizens in connection with the Lieutenant Governorship:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Among the names mentioned in connection with the office of Lieutenant Governor, on the ticket with our present worthy Governor, there is one which the people in this section of the State would be delighted to support. I refer to Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of New Hanover. Mr. Wright has always been one of the most conservative men in the State, one of our ablest lawyers, and a pure-minded, high-toned, honorable gentleman. He would dignify any office in N. Carolina. I do not know whether he would accept the position, but the State at this time needs the services of its best citizens, and I think we have the right to demand them, except in cases where the personal sacrifice would be too great. Mr. Wright's qualifications for the position are unquestionable. Decided abilities, pleasing address, and a suavity of manners that would disarm opposition, render him peculiarly fit to preside over a deliberative assembly. As the East is entitled to the representative, I know of no one better qualified for the position than he. Never a party or a sectional man, he would bring to the discharge of its duties great ability, unwearied industry and spotless integrity.

CLARENDON.

Wilmington, July 4th, 1866.

Mr. Wright is the third gentlemen from our city, whose name has been proposed as Lieutenant Governor. We would willingly support either.—Mr. Wright is at present the President of the Council of State, and has earned an enviable reputation as one of the ablest and most laborious members of the late Convention.

So many good and true men have been mentioned in connection with this office, the *Sentinel* suggests that if the Constitution should be ratified, the gentlemen who have been named for Lieutenant Governor, of both the old parties, should meet in the city of Raleigh on the 22d of August next, and make selection, and recommend him to the people of the State. We care not how the selection is made, so that it be a good man. The East will very properly claim this office, and we suppose the West will readily grant it. And while we prefer one of the gentlemen from this city, who have been named, still we will give our hearty support to Judge Howard, Col. Ferebee, Judge Shepherd, or a great many others who we could mention. We think, however, that subsequent to the August election will be time enough to agitate this matter.

Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, Sumter, S. C.

The closing exercies of this Institution for the year took place on Friday last. We (the Associate) having business in Sumter were present on the occasion, and were much gratified at the success of the exhibition. The Sisters of Mercy deserve the thanks of all parents whose daughters have been under their care, for the manner in which they have performed their delicate duties, surrounded as they have been by so many untoward circumstances on account of the condition of the country.

From the smallest to the largest, the young ladies went through their exercises in the most creditable manner and fairly earned the beautiful, and in some instances, really valuable prizes. Young ladies from North and South Carolina and Georgia contended for the prizes, and while we are willing to give all their due credit and acknowledge the great degree of excellence exhibited by all, it must be confessed that Wilmington bore off the palm.

The people of that section should be, and doubtless are, proud of having such an institution in their midst. This School has only been located in Sumter about two years, having been removed from Charleston in the fall of 1863, on account of the bombardment of that city. Its present location has been most happily selected, not only on account of its accessibility, but it is situated in a most beautiful, refined and healthy district.

Although removed at a most unpropitious time, and struggling against difficulties that compelled so many similar institutions at the South to suspend, we are happy to say that the success of the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy is now assured. The patronage is so liberal that the building is to be enlarged, while it is confidently believed that the attendance the next session will be much greater than during the term just closed.

The Atlantic Cable.

The energy and enterprise displayed in the repeated and costly efforts made to establish permanent electrical communication between the continents must eventualy meet with complete success. It has never been definitely settled whether the attempt made last year proved unsuccessful from accident or wanton carelessness, but it is now thought that failure will insure success duing the present year. We learn from the English journals that during the interim the science of making, testing and laying cables has so much improved that an undetected fault in an insulated wire has now become literally impossible, while so much are the instrument for signalizing been improved that not only can a slight fault be disregarded if necessary, but it is even easy to work through a submarine wire with a foot of its copper conductor stripped and bare to the water.—This latter result has been clearly established by actual experiments.

The new cable, upwards of one thousand seven hundred miles in length, with all the improvements in its manufacture and in the apparatus for paying it out, has been for some time securely and properly coiled upon the deck of the *Great Eastern*, and that vessel was to have sailed on the 30th of June from Sherness to Valentia. The tremendous iron coil which is to form the Irish shore end will be laid by the steamer *William Corry*, which it is supposed would take two or three days, and unless some accident has prevented, before this the splice has been made in Valentia Bay, and the *Great Eastern* is now on her way to the coast of New Foundland. From the low rate of speed made necessary for the safe laying down of the cable, the trip cannot be made to Heart's Content, the point at which the American end of the cable is to be landed in less than eleven or twelve days.

If the attempt proves successful, the *Great Eastern* will return to the point where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year, and with arrangements made for raising it as perfect as can well be imagined, every effort will be made to grapple it, without regard to expense or time.—Of course if this proves a success, the cable will be spliced and the vessel return to Heart's Content.

It will thus be seen that in a short time we may have two cables connecting America and Europe. The effect of the successful completion of this work upon commerce, and, in fact, upon all classes of business will be very great. We hope before many months to be able to furnish to our readers the markets of London and Liverpool of the day before publication, as well as those of our Northern and Southern cities.

The Philadelphia Convention.

If the people of North Carolina intend to be represented in the proposed National Union Convention it is time that steps should be taken. The Raleigh *Sentinel* proposes that District Conventions should be held in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Congressional Districts on Wednesday, the 25th of July, and for the sixth and seventh Districts, on the 27th and 28th of July respectively, and that the delegates selected by these different District Conventions assemble in Raleigh, on the 11th of August, to select four delegates from the State at large.

On the other hand the Charlotte *Times* recommends the holding of a State Convention and empower that body to send the entire delegation.—The delegates from each district might recommend and the Convention ratify. It however suggests no time or place for the assembling of the Convention. This plan is similar to the one recommended by Governor Orr, of South Carolina, who, as one of the Vice Presidents of the National Union Club, has issued an address to the people of his State, earnestly recommending a hearty response on the part of South Carolina to the call for the Convention and suggests that meetings be held at the Court House of each district throughout the State on the 23d of July to appoint delegates to a State Convention to assemble at Columbia, on Wednesday, the first day of August.

We much prefer the plan proposed by the *Sentinel*, as the most expeditious and one calculated to scure a much better attendance. The want of mail and traveling facilities, and the very great scarcity of money would prevent a general representation in the Convention, while the more remote portions of the State would be entirely unrepresented. If delegates are to be appointed, they should not only be our purest and most prudent men, but they should be *representative* men, who will carry with them to Philadelphia, the hearty and cordial sympathy of the people they represent.

We are satisfied with both the time (23d July) and the place, (Goldsboro') suggested for the citizens of this district to meet, and we will not only be glad to hear from our cotemporaries of the press, but from the citizens of the district. If we are to have a Convention let every county be represented.

Major Gee.

We are glad to see it announced in the Raleigh papers that this gentleman has been released from confinement. It was not only simple justice to an injured man, but is especially gratifying, as a letter received by a gentleman in this city from Maj. Gee, represented his health as rapidly giving away under his long and close imprisonment. It is said he starts for Florida to-day

Major Gee, after a confinement of nearly a year, has not only been honorably acquitted but the evidence elicited upon the trial has proved his humanity and kindness as an officer. Arrested upon the false testimony of would-be assassins, and imprisoned and tried to appease a fiendish thirst for blood, every good man will learn the result of the trial with feelings of great satisfaction. We trust Maj. Gee may be spared to recuperate his health and revive his fortunes, both of which have been offered as sacrifices, by the Government, to the Moloch of Fanaticism.

The English Ministry.

It seems a little strange that Mr. Gladstone, at once the ablest statesman and foremost orator in England, should have so signally failed where much inferior men have succeeded. We have looked forward to the defeat of the ministry, since the news by the last steamer, but had no idea its dissolution was so near. Mr. Gladstone declared he would stand or fall by the Reform bill, and although that measure was defeated only in an unimportant particular, still the ministry regarded it decisive, and the tumultuous manner in which the result was received in the House of Commons, disclosed how much the Prime Minister had lost his popularity and influence in that body.

The present Government has been in office for seven years, and is now broken up at a moment when the continent of Europe is in the throes of a mighty revolution, that threatens more signal changes in many of the most haughty and powerful dynasties than any that has occurred within the present century.

The English papers seem to point to one of two persons, of the same family and the same school of politics, as the probable head of the new Goverement, Lord Derby or Lord Stanley. They are conservative, wise and able statesmen. Lord Derby is now quite old, and should the claim the vacant Primiership, the real duties of the Government would devolve upon Mr. Disraeli, who is young, ambitious and able.

Great National Railroad Convention.

On Wednesday, the 4th of July, at noon, a convention of railroad delegates, from all sections of the United States, assembled at the Musical Fund Hall, to concert measures for the benefit of the railroad interest in the United States. Fifty railroads whose total lengths were eight thousand one hundred and thirteen miles, were represented.

Among the delegates, were Col. Wm. Johnston, President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad; Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President and Col. S. L. Fremont, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; Maj. Henry M. Drane, President, and General Wm. McRae, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad; A. S. Buford, President, and Thomas Dodamear, Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville and the Piedmont Railroads; and John M. Robinson, Acting Director of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.

The following officers were elected:

President—J. Edgar Thompson, President Pennsylvania Central.

Vice-President—J. H. Sturgeon, President North Missouri Railroad.

Secretary—S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

A committee of five were appointed to memorialize Congress remonstrating against the present proposed tariff on railroad iron.

Mr. Ramsey, President Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee to memorialize Congress

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the revenue tax should be added to the rate of railroad fare, as most of the rates were established and limited by law previous to the war, and which have not since been increased, whilst in almost every other department of business and trade there is no limit to the amount which may be charged, thus clearly showing the wisdom and justice of permitting the law to remain as it is.

On the second and last day's session, the following memorial to Congress was adopted after much discussion:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State in Congress assembled:—

The National Convention of Presidents, Superintendents and Chief Engineers of Railroads, assembled at Philadelphia, memorialize your honorable bodies, to the end that there is no present increase of the existing tariff on railroad iron and other articles required for the construction of railroads, and offer the following reasons therefor, among many others that might be presented for your consideration:—

1. Because it is manifestly the interest of the Government that every encouragement should be given to the people of the country to take stock in railroads, to develop the resources of the country instead of discouraging them in doing so by levying a heavy tariff to be added to the cost of their railroads.

2. Because it is manifestly impolitic and unjust to place burdens upon the efforts of the people to develop the resources of the country.

3, Because it places the Government in the inconsistent position of annually making large appropriations to improve rivers and harbors, of donating the public lands and loaning her public credit to build railroads to accommodate commerce and develope the resources of the country, whilst on the other hand it levies, by tariff, enormous burdens on independent railroad companies that ask nothing from the Government further than that the liberality of her citizens be not taxed for developing the resources of the country.

4. Because there is far more capital invested in railroads and many more employees engaged with them than in the rolling mills.

5. Because every dollar of additional tariff laid upon iron or other materials required in building railroads is to require that sum from the people already too poor to raise the means to build their roads without having to resort to mortgages, whereby often they loose the whole stock invested by them.

6. Because by discouraging the building of railroads you retard the development of the country, and to that extent lesson the ability of the people to meet the taxes required for the support of the Government.

7. Because it burdens the agricultural interests of the country for the benefit of an interest far less important than the agricultural and railroad interests, which are one and the same.

8. Because by increasing the cost of railroads you increase the amount of means to be raised by stockholders, and the cost of transportation to the farmer for all he has to sell or buy, and lessens the yearly profits of his farm to this extent.

9. Because, if we are correctly informed, the iron interests of the country at this time are making enormous dividends, and could well afford to have the tariff reduced if they would be content with eight or even ten per cent. dividends on the capital invested, while a very large number of railroads are now unable to pay dividends.

10. Because the cost of iron rails, the most expensive item in railroad construction and repairs, is, under the present tariff, so enormous that it may well be questioned whether there are not now existing railroads of no small public value which must be discontinued for want of sufficient earnings to purchase rails to replace those now fast wearing out.

11. Because in addition to the cost of ocean transportation, freight, commissions, &c., we are of opinion that a duty of a rate lower than the present per ton on iron rails will afford all the protection that American rolling mills, judiciously located and managed, can reasonably ask, and yield the Government a much larger revenue than existing or proposed rates of duty, and that such rate once fixed will, by its greater probabilities of stability, do more for the permanent iron interests of the country than any higher tariff.

In conclusion—Because the increase of duties proposed in the present Congress upon railroad iron would be unjust and oppressive in the extreme to the railroad interests of the country, and that the interests of the domestic manufacturer, as well as the industrial pursuits of the whole country, would not be promoted by such increase; that the effect would be to deter capital from engaging in the manufacture of iron, in consequence of the want of stability and the danger of reaction to the other extreme, occasioned by an unreasonably high tariff.

Ordered, That the foregoing memorial be printed, and a copy of it sent to the President of the United States and each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of five members, be appointed to visit Washington in relation to the tariff on railroad iron.

The Committee on Business reported the following topics to be considered. Their report was received and unanimously adopted:—

First. The abolition of the whole system of runners, commissions on sales of tickets, and other irregular modes of obtaining business.

Second. The abolition or very great reduction of free passes, by general action, as a ruinous tax upon railroads.

Third. A memorial to Congress requesting additional and adequate compensation for traveling, post offices and ordinary mail service.

Fourth. A memorial to Congress to secure the remission of taxes on gross receipts for freight, and to make a two cent stamp sufficient on all railroad bills of lading in the place of the present five cent stamp.

Fifth. A respectful memorial to the Postmaster-General, requesting him to discontinue such Sunday mails as now, on the return of peace, the public interest does not absolutely require, so that Sunday trains may not run, employees may have a day of rest, and the day be kept in accordance with the moral sentiment of the community.

Sixth. An adjournment to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel on the third Wednesday in October next, and the appointment of a committee to consider on the various subjects pertaining to the details of railroad managements.

Messrs. A. S. Buford, Va.; Wm. Johnston, N. C.; J. H. Ramsey, N. Y.; J. H. Sturgeon, Mo.; J. H. Bradley, Pa., were appointed the special committee to proceed to Washington.

Messrs. Carter, of Texas, Fleming, of Illinois, and Samuel Sloan, of New York, were appointed an Executive Committee, to appoint the sub-committee, who should have power to increase their members, to whom should be referred the various details of business to be considered. The Executive Committee was also directed to consider and report upon the subject of insuring the lives of the employees of railroads from accidents while transacting their duties.

The Convention adjourned until the third Wednesday in October next, to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

We understand that great harmony and good feeling prevailed, and we venture the assertion that throughout the entire United States, a more Conservative and national body of men did not assemble upon the anniversary of the Republic's birth-day, than were collected together in this Convention in the city of Philadelphia. We confess that we derive more hope from the assembling together of the representatives of our great lines of railroads and our commercial and agricultural men, than in similar collections of politicians.—Commerce is the great conservator of our Government, and the representatives of our railroads, meeting together in council, for the advancement of the interests of the great social and commercial channels of the country, will have the most salutary influence, uniting in a common purpose the extreme sections of the United States.

We are glad that the Convention will assemble again in the Fall, and, then, the tens of thousands of mercantile men, who will visit the North during the Fall, will, together be valuable delegates from our section to restore good feeling and reconciliation, the want of which is now the great stumbling block to complete restoration. What is left undone by the National Union Convention, these yet more efficient delegates will accomplish. We would hail with pleasure the announcement of a great National Convention of the commercial and agricultural men of the country, and would readily abide by the terms agreed upon by them for the reconstruction of the Union.

SMUGGLING.—We hear it currently reported that the (so-called) Br. Schooner Jos. Setters, Capt. Hardy, has been seized by the Revenue Cutter Moccasin, having been detected in the act, or suspicioned of smuggling.

The Joseph Setters has been engaged in the trade between this port and the Cuban ports for some time past, and has made several trips into this port. It is reported that, on the trip previous to the last one, she ran into Little River, S. C., and landed there a portion of her cargo of merchandize, upon which no duties were paid. After landing the most of her cargo, she came into this port almost entirely unladen, was quarantined, and after the usual time had elapsed, took in a cargo for Matanzas, Cuba.—Suspicion was directed to her illegal proceedings, and the Government no doubt, had spies on the alert to guard against a recurrence of the event, and also to watch her actions for confirmation of their suspicion. She was seen upon the coast some time during the week just past, and again made into Little River, and had the audacity to enact again the same routine of landing a smuggled cargo. This fact was reported to the proper authorities at Smithville, whither also the Captain of the Schooner directed his course, in order, no doubt, to allay the suspicion and counteract the report.

He was there seized by the officer in charge of the Revenue Cutter Moccasin, taken on board and conveyed to the schooner then lying in Little River. The schooner was then seized by the Moccasin, on behalf of the Government, taken in tow and brought into the harbor at Smithville.

The facts connected with the case will in all probability soon be brought to light and those connected with the illegal practice punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

The Jos. Setters sails, and has sailed for some time, under British colors, but is, we learn, owned in Boston, that stronghold of New England Puritanism. The Captain, we believe, hails from Massachusetts, and he, to-gether with the owners of the vessel, are "loyal" men, and are fully imbued with that Radical spirit and intense hatred of the people of the South, which characterizes the dominant party at the North.

This evidence of loyalty on their part is no doubt in keeping with the spirit of their party. While its leaders in the strength of Radicalism and dominant party principles, are endeavoring to retard the prosperity of the country, in attempting to counteract the wise measures of the administration, their meaner and lesser followers are using every opportunity to defraud the Government out of its proper and established revenue.

Those deeds are perpetratred upon Southern soil, a place, according to their bitter and hated doctrines, fitting for the performance of deeds of evil, which, as they hope, will fall in a measure upon the inhabitants of that section.

Truly a *loyal* deed, and one which emanates from *loyal* men.

The above are the facts connected with the case, as far as we could learn, some of which may prehaps prove incorrect, but we have received them as reliable and give them for what they may be worth.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Coroner J. C. Wood, on Sunday last, over the body of one Needham, a freedman, who died at the hospital at Camp Lamb, on Saturday last.

The facts elicited from the examination of the witnesses were to the effect, that a row occurred at Camp Whiting, about three miles from the city, on the night of Friday, the 6th inst., in which the refugee negroes living at that place participated. During the melee, the deceased was shot by a freedman known as soldier Bill, and sometimes called Albert. The contents of the gun entered the body of the deceased, inflicting a mortal wound of which he died at the time and place mentioned above. The witnesses also stated that the dying declaration of the deceased was, that the negro called Bill shot him, and that he had several times previous to the row, threatened his life.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from the effect of a gun shot wound, inflicted by a negro known as soldier Bill, and sometimes called Albert, on the night of the 6th inst."

NEW HANOVER COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—There was a good attendance at the meeting of this Association, Tuesday afternoon, in the City Hall, presided over by the President, the venerable and distinguished Dr. James F. McRee.

This was a very interesting meeting, and the Association is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Medical subjects were discussed, and regulations adopted for the good, both of the community and the profession.

A paper, on some medical subject, is generally read by some one of the members. At this meeting one was presented by Dr. J. Francis King, on cholera, and ordered to be placed in the archives of the Association. Dr. J. C. Walker was requested to present a paper at the next regular meeting, which will be held at the City Hall, on Tuesday night of our coming September County Court.

A new and uniform system of charges constituting a regular Medical Fee Bill has been adopted for city and country.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We have received information in regard to a case of highway robbery, committed recently, which, for boldness and cunning design, excels anything of like character which has been brought to our notice lately.

It appears that on Saturday last, a young man by the name of Stearne arrived here from Baltimore, and after disposing of an amount of State bank bills to a broker in this city, left for Charleston. During the night, just before the cars arrived at Florence, he was accosted on the train by a personage who inquired if he were not Mr. —— from Baltimore.

The young man replied that he was from Baltimore, that his name was Stearne, and not the name the person had mentioned. The person who had thus accosted him, stated that he was a detective and produced a warrant for the arrest of Stearne, purporting to be signed by Gen. Ransom, Marshal of this City. Arriving at Florence, Stearne was taken in custody by the person producing the warrant alluded to, and placed on the returning train to this place, toward which he, together with his captor, were soon started.

On the route, this bogus detective inquired of Stearne whether or not he had a pocket book, containing money about his person. Being answered in the affirmative, he took possession of the pocket book, in which was a considerable sum of money, and shortly afterward arriving at Whiteville, whither the train going South passed, the bold robber jumped from the platform of the car on which he stood, and getting on the other train was soon out of sight.

Stearne proceeded to this place, and waited on the Marshal, by whom he was informed that no warrant had been issued for his arrest, and that he had been made the dupe of a scheming villian. Telegrams were immediately sent to Charleston, Kingsville, Augusta, Columbia and other places, for the apprehension of the highwayman, together with a description of his person.

After a delay of one or two days an answer was received from Columbia, stating that a person answering the description had been apprehended in that city, and that he had applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Word was dispatched that the witnesses would soon arrive, and the young man, who had been thus robbed, left on the train to appear against him.

It is to be hoped that the offender will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

NEW FLOUR.—We learn that six barrels of new Flour were received by Steamer Gov. Worth, from Fayetteville, yesterday, consigned to A. Johnson, Jr. It was branded Family, and sold at $17 per barrel.

The Wheat was raised by Mr. Newton R. Bryan, of Jonesboro', Moore Co. The Flour is said to be the best article brought to the market in some time, and is the first Flour from new Wheat received here this season.

TAX ON PURCHASES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 6th, 1866.

MESSRS. ENGELHARD & PRICE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sirs: You ask whether editors of newspapers must list their purchases of paper under section 21, schedule B, of the Revenue Act?

The question is not free from difficulty, and I am glad to see that your Sheriff shows such an intelligent study of the tax law.

On reading section 21, you will observe: 1st, that many persons, who buy raw materials and manufacture them are included, for example the merchant-tailor, who is taxed on his purchases of cloth, made by him into clothing. 2d. You will notice that the expression descriptive of the business is "buying *or* selling," which strengthens the above idea.

But the persons taxed are mentioned as "traders." I think the tax laws should be construed according to the common understanding of the meaning of the words used. If a farmer buys guano and makes it into tobacco, it would be strange to tax him on his purchases of guano. He is not commonly known as a "trader." So I think editors of newspapers are never called "traders." The paper they purchase and on which they imprint their editorial and other matter, is merely the vehicle for the transmission of the real things sold, viz: the printed "news," advertisements, &c.

Without arguing the matter further, I am of opinion you are not taxaxable on the purchases of paper, used in printing your paper.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

A Cowardly attempt to Murder a Citizen of New Hanover.

July 7th, 1866.

Editors Journal:

A cowardly effort was made on Thursday night last, to kill Mr. William J. Walker, a peaceable, inoffensive citizen living on Long Creek, in New Hanover county. He was shot near the shoulder in each arm with large shot, and the wounds are dangerous. He was aroused about midnight from sleep by the effects of fire, and found his house burning up. In attempting to extinguish the flames, he was fired upon from ambush, and the guilty party then fled.

Circumstances point with unerring certainty to Ned Bell and Hardy McAllister, freedmen, in that section, as being connected with this diabolical deed. One or both, no doubt, attempted to kill him. These villains and thieves have been committing, with impunity, all manner of thefts and rascalities since they were freed, upon the good people of Long Creek and vicinity, and Mr. Walker recently exposed some of their villainy.—They threatened the life of himself and others for such exposition, and revenge prompted these scoundrels in this secret attempt to murder. Mr. Walker's condition is precarious.

His neighbors believe that the plan of these black, midnight assassins was to burn up his house, kill him at the time, and commit his body to the flames, in the hope that public judgment would be that he was accidently burned while the house was burning up. We hope that Sheriff Bunting and other officials will be on the alert for these murderous scamps, who have been so long a terror to peaceable citizens. A well-arranged systematic course of stealing has been for some time going on in sections of country adjoining Wilmington, under the direction of these and similar negroes, and the losses of the farmers in poultry, stock and other property have been and are immense in this respect. It is believed that this systematic arrangement secures the co-operation of negroes in Wilmington with those in the country in these criminal acts. The vigilant police operations in Wilmington are driving many of these black desperadoes from the city only to depredate upon the country people, who have no such protection, and the lives of the country people are, therefore, more in danger than those in the city. If that gallant soldier and ardent patriot, General Ransom, who as Marshal, is doing, and will do, so much for the people of Wilmington, will aid the country people in breaking up this desperate state of things, he will merit and receive the additional thanks of his hosts of country friends and admirers.

These thieves, outlaws and murderers, such as Ned Bell and Hardy McAllister are constantly increasing in numbers in this county, and their example and influence are destructive to the peace and prosperity of those who are honestly striving for a living. Too lazy to work, they must steal, beg or starve; and it is believed that they often impose upon the Freedmen's Bureau, and obtain rations and other assistance, when they are not objects of charity, but ought to be made to work. To give to such negroes is not charity, but it adds to the vice, crime and general demoralization now existing to an alarming extent among the negro population. Any peaceable man in the country, who goes to bed at night is liable to be murdered, or have his house burned, or smoke house or crib broken open before he wakes up in the morning. What is to be done?

JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.,
July 4th, 1865.

EDITORS JOURNAL:

Allow me to call your attention to the following ticket:

FOR GOVERNOR
GENERAL MATT. W. RANSOM,
of Northampton County.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
GENERAL ROBERT B. VANCE,
of Buncombe County.

OLD LINE WHIG.

AN ORDINANCE

REPEALING THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION NINE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ENTITLED "AN ACT CONCERNING NEGROES AND PERSONS OF COLOR OR OF MIXED BLOOD," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention Assembled*, That the two provisos of the section and act above recited, be and they are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall effect the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to improve the law of evidence," or prevent the General Assembly from repealing or modifying this Ordinance.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That sections fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, and sixty-six of chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Code, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Ratified the 10th day of June, A. D., 1866.]

AN ORDINANCE

TO CHANGE THE TIME OF ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled*, That all elections for Governor of the State of North Carolina, members of the General Assembly, and all other elections, now required by law to be held on the first Thursday in August, shall hereafter be held on the third Thursday in October, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are now prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. That hereafter, until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Alleghany, Brunswick, Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Greene Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Almanance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Caswell, Columbus, Davie, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Nash, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Stanly, Stokes, Wilson, and Mitchell, shall elect one member each. The counties of Buncombe, Catawba, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Forsyth, Granville, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, New Hanover, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Union, Wayne, Yadkin, Chatham, Davidson, Orange and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Wake, Randolph and Guilford, shall elect three members each.

Sec. 3. That all laws in contravention of this ordinance, be and they are hereby repealed; *Provided, nevertheless*, that in case the Constitution be not ratified by the people this ordinance shall have no effect, except that the elections shall be held at the time designated, and shall be held under the law as it existed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, save that the County of Harnett may vote for a member as heretofore provided.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as to restrict the General Assembly hereafter from regulating the time of holding said elections.

Ratified in Convention the 20th day of June, A. D. 1866.

E. G. READE, President.
JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC TAXES BY THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention Assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the sheriffs and tax collectors of the several Counties of this State be allowed time until the first of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, to settle their accounts with the public treasurer, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions; and under the same pains and penalties as are now provided by the Revenue Laws of this State.

Ratified in Convention this 22nd day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

EDWIN G. READE, President.
JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR EXCHANGING THE STOCKS OF THE STATE FOR BONDS ISSUED BEFORE THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE.

WHEREAS, The destruction and depreciation of taxable property in North Carolina, arising out of the late unhappy war has greatly increased the proportion borne by the public debt to the means which the State possesses for its payment; and, whereas, the people of North Carolina are solicitous fully to discharge their just obligations at the earliest possible moment in any manner that shall be acceptable to their creditors; whereas, further, the stocks, liens, and other claims upon the railroad companies and other corporations, are proceeds of the bonds of the State, issued in great part before the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and now outstanding; and, whereas, due regard being had as well to economy and other grave public interests as to the rights of public creditors, it were good policy to exchange for the principal of such bonds, the stocks and other property above mentioned, if such exchange can be made at par; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled*, That the Public Treasurer shall advertise, in such newspapers as he may select, and invite proposals for an exchange of the principal of any bonds issued by the State prior to the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for certificates of stocks and other interests held by the State in various corporations; such bids shall be opened by the Treasurer upon some day (of which he shall give due notice to them) in presence of the Governor of the State and Comptroller of public accounts, and it shall be his duty to accept those terms which may be most advantageous for the State; *Provided*, That in no event shall any of the said stocks or other property be exchanged for any less than their par value; and any premiums which may be obtained upon such exchange shall be applied either to the extinguishment of coupons or other interest (if any) due upon the particular bonds accepted in exchange, or to a further discharge of the principal due upon other such bonds; or in case such premium be fractional in regard to such bonds or interest, it may be, as an alternative, at the discretion of the Treasurer, be paid in currency into the Treasury and charged to the public fund.

SEC. 2. As soon as may be practicable after the acceptance of any bid, the Public Treasurer shall receive the bonds offered in exchange, and in the presence of the Governor and Comptroller shall cancel the same; it shall also be his duty to transfer the stocks and execute such conveyances of the other interests hereinbefore mentioned as shall be deemed necessary; such conveyances to be in a form approved of by the Governor and the Attorney General: *Provided, however*, That the interest to be acquired by any such purchaser or assignee of any stock now held by the State, shall not be other than that of the holders of a like amount, in the general stock of the several and respective corporations in which the State may be a corporator.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to take a minute of what may be done by the Public Treasurer in the premises, and to make therefrom such entries in the books of his office as may secure a just accountability on the part of the Treasurer because of the transactions hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 4. The Public Treasurer shall make special reports upon the subject of this ordinance to the General Assembly at every session, and this ordinance shall be subject to repeal or modification by the General Assembly.

(Ratified in Convention the 16th day of June, A. D., 1866.

EDWIN G. READE, President.
JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

STATE NEWS.

THE LATE CONVENTION.—The cost to the people of the State of the late Convention was as follows:

Per diem and mileage 1st Session		$19,434 20
" " 2d "		30,422 00
Total		$49,856 20

This does not, of course, include stationery, lights, printing, advertising, and miscellaneous expenditures.—*Sentinel*.

NORTH CAROLINA DEAD AT CHARLESTOWN, VA.—The following are the names of the North Carolina dead buried at Charlestown. Their graves were crowned with floral honors, on the 27th ult. They have, besides, been handsomely sodded, and marked by head and foot boards, painted white, and inscribed legibly with the names, company and regiment of the deceased:

Capt W T Poole, Co E, 14th N C, Raleigh; R McCreary, Co F, 15th N C; Isaac Cordy, Co I, 23rd N C; Capt J Joiner, Co E, 27th N C; J Gillespie, Co I, 18th N C; ——— Brinson, Co I, 3rd N C; W Hildreth, do; C Rogers, Co C, do; W C Taylor, Co D, 14th N C; E R Bishop, Co C, 2nd N C; Lt F M Graham, Co C, 57th N C; J F Morley, Co H, 12th N C; I Gragston, Co I, 37th N C; E A Caller, Co I, 21st; D E Chandler, 15th; Corp L J Simmons, Co E, 12th; W M Barnes, Co H, 12th; B H Gardner, do; W W Griffith, Co G, 14th; H S Rawley, do; Sergt Newkirk, Co E, 31st; M Stanford, 6th; J B Reach, Co E 12th; W C Mitchell, Co F, 53rd; E B Mendenhall, Co B, 28th; and W H Johns, 16th.—*Ral. Sentinel*.

THE FOURTH IN CHARLOTTE,—SENSIBLE FREEDMAN.—The white population of Charlotte made no demonstration in honor of the 4th of July. The negroes, however, went out with banners flying and drums beating. The *Times* gives the following account of one of the addresses upon the occasion:

"A very sensible and respected man—John Gundry by name,—took the stand, and we are informed by one who was present, stated that in his opinion the colored man had not been benefitted by the sudden act of emancipation. That he was not prepared for liberty; and that he lacked eminently the qualities that enabled him to take care of himself; that those ignorant negroes, who prated about equal rights, did not know what it meant; that if the negro wished to advance himself in the scale of being, he must go to work and work earnestly and faithfully; that idlers and hangers on about the corners of the streets should be made to follow some honest employment; that he must be respectful to the whites; that his old master, and those with whom he was raised, are his best friends—and his future elevation and prosperity depend upon his own industry, and the manner in which he acts, to retain the esteem and confidence of the dominant race.

This man, though a slave up to the collapse, enjoys the reputation of being an honest, faithful christian, and the whole tenor of his remarks was characterized by good sense and practical ideas—and that is the reason why we notice it in our columns."

CHANGE OF BUREAU OFFICERS.—Lieutenant McKillip vacates the Freedmen's Bureau of this city to-day, Lieut. Cox takes his place. So we are informed.—*Newbern Commercial*.

THE FREEDMEN.—We have been handed, by J. H. Harris, recording and Cor. Secretary, a copy of the Constitution of the "N. C. Freedmen's Educational and Relief Society," organized at Raligh, April, 1866.

The object of the Society, as expressed in Art. 2nd, "is to foster a system of Public Schools in this State, which shall be free from all denominational bias, and from which none shall be excluded on account of collor or poverty," &c., "and to relieve, as far as possible, the temporal wants of the aged and infirm." This is an important enterprise—looking to the organization among the freedmen themselves of an association for the education of their young, and the relief of the wants of their old people. We learn that the Constituton has been submitted to the inspection of many of our citizens, who heartily approve it. The names appended to it, as officers and Board of Directors, comprise some of the best among our colored citizens. We shall watch the operations of this Society with interest, and trust that from its small beginning may grow a system, that will serve to aid materially in the improvement and cultivation of the minds of the colored people.

Raleigh Standard.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND.—The pupils of this State Institution are at present enjoying their vacation. The *Deaf Mute Casket*,—a neat little monthly periodical published at the Institution,—says that the past session has been a very pleasant one to all connected with it, and expresses the hope that all will spend a pleasant vacation and return promptly at the commencement of the next session.

COUPONS RECOVERED.—It will be remembered that, some weeks since, Chief Justice Ruffin had his pocket picked of some money and a number of coupons, at the N. C. R. R. depot in this city. We learn that the coupons were found, a few days since, concealed in a cleft in the wall in one of the cells of the jail at Amelia C. H., Va. The pickpocket had been arrested in Virginia for some other crime, and had hidden the coupons as above stated. The coupons have been recovered by the owner.

THE DIVORCE CASE.—Some surprise has been expressed that the Convention should have acted on a petition for divorce and granted it. We learn that the case was a peculiar one, not cognizable by the Courts nor even the legislature, and therefore if relief was obtained by the injured party the Convention must grant it. The petition came from Mrs. Jane F. Havens, praying to be divorced from her husband on the ground that he had deserted her for seven years, during which time she had not heard from him and did not know where he was, &c., &c. We learn that the lawyers in the Convention admitted that it was a case not within the jurisdiction of the Courts. If that is true, the Convention did right to afford the woman relief and separation from a worthless man.

Charlotte Democrat.

Odd-Fellowship.—At a regular meeting of Mecklenburg Declaration Lodge, No. 9, I. O. of O. F., held July 3rd, 1866, the following members were installed as officers for the ensuing term :

R. M. Robinson, N. G.; J. H. Smith, V. G.; S. F. Houston, Secretary; D. C. Barnharett, Treasurer; J. N. Hunter, R. S. of N. G.; D. W. Sikes, L. S. of N. G.; R. Shaw, R. S. of V. G.; C. E. Terris, L. S. of V. G.; W. H. Bolton, C.; L. W. Osborn, W.; R. W. Beckwith, I. S.; H. Holton, O. G.—*Charlotte Times.*

Masonic Celebration in Yanceyville.—The Masonic procession formed in full regalia and marched, under the direction of Colonel E. Benton Withers, to the Baptist Church, where, in a beautiful shady grove, seats were prepared to receive the various lodges and the numerous visitors. The lodges represented were the Danville, Graham, Leasburg, Milton, Roxboro' and Greensboro', in all turning out quite a goodly number. A crowd of sweet, bright and beautiful female faces added a more charming brilliancy to the scene and greeted the Masonic fraternity with happy, sunlit smiles. A few eloquent introductory remarks were delivered by the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, when the Rev. Mr. Mays, of South Carolina, took the stand and delivered an address to the assembled multitude. His subject was mostly argumentative in favor of Masonic beauties and *contra* the prejudices of the ignorant uninitiated. He said, "Many men, outside the pale of Masonry, condemned its principles without understanding one iota of its object ; that the rock of Masonry, though basked by ten thousand summer suns, and washed by the waves of ten thousand stormy seas, remained Gibraltar still. Nor would he place the grand and sublime Order of Masonry above and beyond that Holy Order whose foundation is laid upon the Rock of Ages, but hand in hand let them work on together, healing the sick, clothing the poor and needy, assisting and feeding the lone defenceless widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have fallen in the 'world's great field of battle,' and that no class, or body of men, aided Christianity so much as the Masons." *Corres. Richmond Whig.*

North Carolina Politics.—Washington, July [illegible].—Ex-Governor Vance is here for the purpose of securing ways and means for an active canvass in North Carolina in behalf of Governor Worth, candidate for re-election.

The election will be held next August. Both Johnson Clubs here have been called upon to contribute.

The loyal Union men of North Carolina will hold a convention in Raleigh about the first of August, to nominate a candidate for Governor.—Thomas Settle, of Wentworth, it is supposed, will be the nominee.

Concert at Salisbury.—Last Wednesday and Thursday nights, the Episcopal ladies gave a very rich and diversified musical entertainment, supposed, to benefit their Sunday school. They cleared over four hundred dollars. I can say, without hesitation, that it was the most tasteful, elegant and pleasing affair of its kind I ever saw in any town of the size of Salisbury. The chief musical feature of the occasion was Mr. L. Wheat, son of Dr. Wheat, formerly a professor at Chapel Hill, and a brother to the famous Major Wheat, C. S. A., now on a visit to his sister, Mrs. F. E. Shober, of this place. He has very recently returned from Europe, where he has been studying music at Leipsic and the conservatoire of Paris, during the past seven years. He is one of the most accomplished and gifted artists I ever listened to ; and I have heard many of the greatest celebrities of this and all other countries, not excepting the African " what is it"—blind Tom. *Cor. Ral. Progress.*

Confederate Dead.—The following note explains itself :

Editor Petersburg Index :

Sir: There lie buried in my grove, in the rear of my residence, the remains of two Confederate soldiers who nobly fell in our lost cause. They were killed while storming the enemies works at Sycamore Church, during Gen. Hampton's cattle raid. Their names are:

Lieut. John P. Kendale, of Anson co., N. C., Co. A, 4th N. C. cavalry, and

Private Ellison C. Dorler, Union co., N. C., Co. A, 4th N. C. cavalry.

I make the request, Mr. Editor, that you publish this notice, in order that the friends and relatives of the deceased may know where their bodies lie, and to give them the assurance that they are cared for.

B. W. Bel[illegible]hes.

My address is Hawkinsville, Sussex co., Va.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.—We learn from a responsible source that this tribunal has decided at the present term, that a note given during the war for money simply, without expressing any particular currency has the same force and is as valid to all intents and purposes as if made in 1860. The effect of the decision is to abrogate to a very considerable extent the law imposing a scale of depreciation. The only remedy, we presume, in such cases is to appeal to a Court of Equity on the ground of fraud or mistake in the *factum* of the note.

We have had the above in type for several days, but have refrained from publishing it, hoping that we would be enlightened on the subject by our Raleigh exchanges, but thus far we have been disappointed. We hope that if any such decision has been made, our cotemporary of the *Sentinel* will give us the information, and also publish the decision at an early period. If such decision has been made, we will take occasion at an early day to express our opinion as to the course which our people should pursue, in order to avert as far as possible the calamities which we fear will befall our people in consequence. In saying this, we do not mean the slightest reflection upon the judges who made the decision—if such decision has really been made. We have no doubt they have decided according to law, and no reflection should be cast upon them for simply discharging their duty as expounders of the law.

Salisbury Old North State.

Superior Courts.—The Fall Term of the Superior Courts will be held as follows :

1st Circuit,	Judge	Merrimon,
2nd "	"	Barnes,
3rd "	"	Warren,
4th "	"	Fowle,
5th "	"	Gilliam,
6th "	"	Buxton,
7th "	"	Mitchell,
8th "	"	Shipp.

Special Term.—We learn that the Governor has appointed a special term of the Superior Court for the county of Alamance, to be held on the 4th Monday in the present month. His Honor, Judge Fowle, has been designated to hold the Court.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.—Messrs. Editors : The case of *Lackey, admr. vs.* [illegible], &c., decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court, has a specific interest about it in these times, and therefore I beg to submit a note of it for your readers.

The plaintiff, as administrator, on the 3rd of March, 1865, exposed to public sale a cow ; and the defendant, Miller, purchased it, and, in accordance with the terms of sale, gave a sealed note for it as follows :

"$71 00. Six months after date we or either of us promise to pay James Lackey, admr. of Wm. [illegible], dec'd., Seventy One Dollars in current bank money, for value received of him, March [illegible], 1865."

On the trial before a magistrate in Cleaveland county, judgment was given against the defendants for the full amount, and upon an appeal to the Superior Court, this judgment was affirmed.

In the Supreme Court, however, judgment was given for twenty dollars ($20,) with interest from the time that the note became due, upon the ground that $20 00 in specie was the value (it being agreed to the Court to say this) of the note at the time.

The Court Chief Justice Pearson giving the opinion, held that the note in question is not for specie dollars, but for bank money dollars ; that the proper action upon it is *covenant* for the damages sustained by a failure to comply with its terms ; that it is not negotiable ; and that the measure of damages is the value of the amount of bank bills called for, in United States coin.—*Sen*[illegible]

Superior Court Clerk.—Judge Buxton (who [illegible] ride this Circuit next Fall) has appointed Col. [illegible] A. Osborne Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, in place of M. D. Johnston, deceased. *Charlotte Times.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Senator Lane.

Leavenworth, July 11th.

The Surgeons after full consultation, have decided that Senator Lane will die, but possibly will live for a few days.

Disaster at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., July 11.

Father Gerdemann Clausse and two students were drowned to-day by the capsizing of a boat. Two other priests clung to the boat, which finally drifted ashore.

Congress—Nothing Official from Cuba.

Washington, D. C., July 11.

The Senate passed a bill to extend for three years the benefits of the law granting lands to Southern States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, also a bill regulating the time and manner of holding elections for U. S. Senators. Among other provisions it requires that the vote shall be *viva voce*.

The Senate, by four majority, rejected the bill for the re-annexation of Alexandria City and County to the District of Columbia.

The House passed a joint resolution providing for a re-organization of the militia of the States and Territories, in a uniform manner, and for the distribution among them of two-thirds of the ordnance and ordnance stores, except in the States lately in insurrection.

The House also passed a bill granting the right of way to any Telegraph Company over the public domain.

The State Department has received no official information whatever, concerning the reported insurrection in the Island of Cuba.

Death of Senator Lane.

Leavenworth, Kansas, July 11.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, died to-day of a self-inflicted wound.

Markets.

New York, July 11—12 M.

Cotton quiet with sales of three hundred bales at 35@37. Gold 49⅞. Sterling Exchange 9¼ for sixty day bills.

New Orleans, July 10.

Cotton has declined 1 cent.—sales of 900 bales ; low middling 31@32 cents. Gold 148¼. Sterling Exchange 165. Exchange on New York ½ ℘ ct. premium.

Mobile, July 10.

The sales of cotton to-day reached 200 bales; middlings 29 cents, and demand limited. The market is easy and no desirable lots offering.

New York, July 11—6 P. M.

Coupon Sixes of 1880, 109⅞. Five-twenties of 1862, 106¾. Do. of 1864, 10⅞. Do. of 1865, 100⅞. Treasury notes, 103⅞. North Carolina new bonds, 63⅞. Gold 149⅞. Cotton dull—sales of 270 bales midding at 36 cents. Flour dull and unchanged ; Southern lower—sales of 390 barrels at $10@$16 50. Wheat dull ; No. 1 Chicago Spring $2 05 ; New Milwaukie $2 29. Pork heavy; Mess $31 75. Lard heavy at 18½@21 cents. Whiskey dull ; State $2 20. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Naval Stores declined ; Spirits Turpentine 75@76 cents per gallon ; Rosin $2 62½@$8 50.

New Orleans, July 11.

Cotton irregular and easier ; Low Middling 30@32 cents. Sterling Exchange 163. New York Exchange ¼ per cent. premium.

The Tariff—Both the East and West Repudiate the Bill—Prospect of Adjournment of Congress.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, July 8.—This tariff is not called for by the people of the West and East, but it is the result of an intrigue in which members from those sections, with some exceptions, are concerned. Senator Wilson declares that he will not vote for it, and hopes, he says, that no member from Massachusetts will. It is not to be assumed, said Senator Sherman, that the Senate will pass a measure that is injurious to the public interests—why not, as well as the House ? If the measure be made a party issue, party men will support it, however injurious it may be, even in their own estimation. Besides, it is very easy to make the allegation that the duties are prohibitive, and destructive of commerce and of the revenue. Mr. Stevens has settled that question for the party.—He declared that the bill was really a free-trade measure.

Congress is becoming restive under the infliction of late sittings and hot weather. A stampede is menaced. The project of a recess for a longer or shorter interval is again talked of. If an adjournment takes place, a joint committee will be left here to manage political matters.

DIED.

On Tuesday, July 10th, JOSEPH, youngest child of Henry and Adelaine Von Der Kammer, after an illness of 24 hours, aged 3 months and 4 days.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 6th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., of Gastro-Duodenitis, DELIA, eldest daughter of Col. George and Margaret C. Little.

In this city, at 9 P. M., on Tuesday, 10th July, Mrs. MARY ANN METTS, relict of James E. Metts, deceased, aged 51 years, 6 months and 2 days.

State of North Carolina,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Maria J. Hewlett, *vs.* Viola D. Hewlett, W. S. Hewlett, Henry C. Hewlett. — Petition for Dower.

ON MOTION, it is ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," a newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, for six weeks, requiring Henry C. Hewlett, non-resident, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday of September next, and plead or demur to this petition, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Teste, ROBERT B. WOOD, Jr.,
Clerk New Hanover County Court.

July 12 — 23—w6t.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDINANCE OF THE STATE Convention, ratified the 25th day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention," I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on Thursday, the second day of August next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every County in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly ; at which election all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same ; those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting, with a written or printed ticket, "Ratification,"—those, of a contrary opinion, voting, with a written or printed ticket, "Rejection." Sheriffs will observe the provisions of the Ordinance as to the duties thereby imposed.

(L. S.) In witness whereof His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, has hereunto set his hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 1st day of July, A. D., 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor :
Wm. H. Bagley,
Private Secretary.

July 8 — 240—td

Bingham School,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a classical course, an

ENGLISH and COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

has been organized. For terms, address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 16 — 222—d&w1m*.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR to the last will and testament of Jno. Black, deceased, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. B. SEAVY, Executor.

July 12 — 23—w4t

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public that he has this day withdrawn from the firm of FLOWERS & PEARSALL, a Duplin Roads, and is no longer responsible for any contracts made in the name of said firm after this date, July 10th, 1866.

R. B. FLOWERS.

July 11 — 242-6t—23-1t

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, May Term, 1866.

John F. Robinson, Adm'r, *vs.* Wm. D. Robinson and others :

WHEREAS, JOHN F. ROBINSON, Adm'r, has filed a petition, in the Court aforesaid, against Wm. D. Robinson and others, to make real estate assets in his hands for the payment of debts ; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. D. Robinson is a non-resident, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, this is, therefore, to notify said Wm. D. Robinson to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken against him *pro confesso.*

W. A. MATTHIS,
Clerk County Court.

July 12 — 23—w6t.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Tax on Raw Cotton—No Change in Amount Exempted from Income Tax—Articles on the free List—An index of Taxation Alphabetically Arranged.

Special dispatch to the New York World.

Washington, July 6.—The Internal Revenue bill has finally passed both Houses and been sent to the President for his approval. As this is an amendatory act, the changes herewith noticed—except the administrative sections—will show the difference between the old and new law. In any other respects the old law remains unchanged, as is the case, for instance, with the stamp tax and the duty on distilled spirits. It is estimated that the bill reduces the internal revenue seventy-five millions per year. The following are the new rates of taxation :

Architects, license	$10
Auctioneers, license	10 and 20
Apothecaries, license	10
Billiard tables kept for use	10

Provided, That billiard tables kept for hire, and upon which a special tax has been imposed, shall not be required to pay the tax on billiard tables kept for use, as aforesaid.

Bone, manufacturers of, not otherwise provided for	5 per cent.
Bowling alleys, for each alley	$10
Bootmakers, making articles to order, as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of $1000, be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond the amount of $1000 shall pay a duty (material not included) of	2 per cent.
Brass, manufacturers of, when not otherwise specified	5 per cent.
Brass nails	5 per cent.
Beer, of thirty-five gallons per barrel	$1
Brewers, under which term is included every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description, for sale, from malt or any substitute therefor, wholly or in part, for license	100
Brewers, who manufacture less than five hundred barrels per year, license	50
Bristles, manufacture of, not otherwise provided for	5 per cent.
Bank deposits, per month	1-2 of 1 per ct.
Banks, chartered or organized under a general law, with a capital not exceeding $50,000, license	$100
Banks exceeding capital of $50,000, for every additional thousand in excess	2
Banks, savings, deposits are exempt from tax.	
Brooms	3 per ct.
Brokers, stock, etc., license	$50
Brokers, land warrant, license	25
Brokers, cattle, license	10
Brokers, produce, license	10
Brokers, commercial, license	20
Brokers, custom-house, license	10
Brokers, sales of merchanse, produce, or other goods	⅟ of 1 per ct.
Do. for every $100	5 cts.
Brokers, sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, or other securities	1-20 to 1-10 of 1 per ct.
Do. for every $100	2 cts.
Brokers, sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm, or company not taxed as a broker or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities not his or her property, liability of 50 per centum in addition.	
Do. for every $100	5 cts.
Builders and contractors	$10
Building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone and soapstone	36-10 per ct.
Bullion, in lump, ingot, bar or otherwise, to be paid by the assayer	½ of 1 per ct.
Butchers' license	$10
Cigars and cigarettes valued at not over eight dollars per thousand—tax per 1,000	$2
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, valued at over eight dollars per thousand and not over twelve dollars per thousand—tax per 1,000	$4
Cigars and cheroots valued at over twelve dollars per thousand—20 per cent. *ad valorem* in value above twelve dollars and per 1,000	$4
Clock movements, not cased	5 per ct.
Cloth, and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, or bleached, and on all cloth painted, enamelled, shirred, tarred, varnished, or oiled	5 per ct.
Cloth, or fabrics made of thread, yarn, or warps, upon which a duty shall have been assessed and paid, shall be assessed and paid a duty on the increased value only.	
Clothing, manufactured by weaving, knitting, or felting, and on hats, bonnets, and hoop skirts, and on articles sold as constituent parts of clothing, and articles of wearing apparel manufactured from India rubber, gutta percha, paper, or fur	5 per ct.
Clothing, manufactured, $1,000 per annum of work exempted, exclusive of material	2 per ct.
Cocoa, prepared, per pound	1½ cents.
Claim agents, license	$10
Conveyancers, license	$10
Confectioners, license	$10
Candles, of whatever material made	5 per ct.
Cards, playing, per pack of fifty-two cards	5 cents.
Carriage, phaeton, carryall, rockaway, or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be used exclusively in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at exceeding $300 and not above $500 each, including harness used therewith	$6
Carriages of like description, valued above $500 each	$10
Chemical productions, uncompounded, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Chocolate, prepared, per pound	½ cent.
Circuses—under which term is included every building, tent, space, or area where feats of horsemanship are exhibited ; provided that no special tax paid in one State shall exempt exhibitors from tax in another State, and but one special tax shall be imposed in any one State—license	$100
Clocks and time-pieces	5 per ct.
Coffee—All preparations of which coffee forms a part, and all ground or unground substitutes for coffee, per pound	1 cent.
Coffee—All packages exceeding one pound in weight, each pound in excess of one pound	1 cent.
Copper tubes, brass nails, and sheet lead	5 per ct.
Copper nails	5 per ct.
Copper, manufacturers of, not otherwise provided for, *ad valorem*	5 per ct.
Cotton, raw, per pound	3 cents.
Cotton, manufactures of, wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for,	5 per ct.
Diamonds	3 cents.
Distillers, under which term is included every person, firm, or corporation who distils or manufactures spirits—license	$100
Distillers of apples, grapes, and peaches, distilling less than fifty barrels	$50
Distillers of coal oil—license	$50
Eating-houses—license	$10
Emeralds	6 per ct.
Express agents, including every person, firm, or company, engaged in the carrying or delivery of money, valuable papers, or any articles for pay, or doing an express business, whose gross receipts therefrom exceeds the sum of six hundred dollars per annum—license	$10
Do. on gross amounts of all receipts exceeding one thousand dollars	5 per ct.
Flax, manufacturer of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Furniture, made of wood, sold unfinished	5 per ct.
Fences, gates, railings of iron	5 per ct.
Furniture on which a duty has been paid when sold finished, on increased value	5 per ct.
Gas, illuminating, made of coal, when the product shall be not above 200,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	10 cts.
Do. do. when the product shall be above 200,000 and not exceeding 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	15 cts.
Do. do. when the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 of cubic feet per per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	20 cts.
Do. do. when the product shall be above 5,000,000, per 1,000 cubic feet	25 cts.
Gas, all illuminating, same as coal gas.	
Gas companies can charge consumers the tax till April 20, 1867.	
Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Glue and gelatine of all descriptions, in a solid state, per pound	1 cent.
Glue and cement, made wholly or in part of glue, in a liquid form, per gallon	40 cts.
Gold, manufactures of, other than jewelry, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Gift enterprises, license	$150
Grinders of coffee and spices, license	$100
Gun cotton	5 per ct.
Gunpowder	5 per ct.
Gutta percha, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Hemp, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Horn, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Hotels, inns, or taverns, when the receipts are less than $1,000	Exempt.
Horse dealers, license	$10
Hotel-keepers, lincense	$10 and $25
Income, annual, of every person, whether citizens residing in or out of the United States, when exceeding $600 and not exceeding $5,000 on the excess over $600—5 per cent.—5 per cent. on all over $600.	
Income over $5,000	10 per ct.
All duties on incomes to cease after the year 1870.	
India rubber, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Insurance agents, embracing every person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance companies, whose receipts shall not exceed $100, shall pay	$5
Insurance agents of foreign companies, license	$50
Iron, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Do., railroad, per ton	$3
Do., advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not advanced beyond bars, per ton	$3
Do., band, hoop, and sheet not thinner than No. 18 wire-guage, per ton	$3
Do., plate, not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton	$3
Do., band, hoop, or sheet thinner than No. 18 wire-gauge, per ton	$5
Do., plate, less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton	$5
Do., nails, cut and spikes (not including nails, tacks, brads, or finishing nails, unusually put up and sold in papers, whether in papers or otherwise, for horse-shoe nails wrought by machinery,) per ton	$5
Do., steam engines, including locomotive and marine engines	5 per ct.
Iron, tubes of wrought iron, per ton	$5
Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Jugglers, license	$20
Jute, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Lawyers, license	$10
Lead, manufactures of, if not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Lead pipes	5 per ct.
Leather, manufacturers of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Livery stable keepers, license	$10
Lottery ticket dealers, license	$100
Manufacturers, license	$10
Miners, license	$10
Molasses produced from sugar-cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per gallon	3 cts
Molasses—Syrup of, or sugar-cane juice, when removed from the plantation ; concentrated molasses or melado, or cistern bottoms of sugar produced from the sugar-cane, and not made from sorghum or imphee	½c, per lb.
Nails, of brass, copper, and zinc	5 per ct.
Oils, essential	5 per ct.
Oil, illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils, marking not more than fifty-nine degrees, the exclusive product of the refining or crude oil produced by a single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other bituminious substances, per gallon	
Owners jacks and stallions, license,	$10
Pumps	5 per ct.
Photographers, license	$10
Photographs, ambrotypes, etc., no stamp	5 per ct.
Patent-right dealers, license	$25
Pedlars, license	$10, $15, $25, and $50
Physicians and surgeons, license	$10
Pawnbrokers, license	$50
Plummers and gas-fitters, license	$10
Paper, manufacturers of, not othewise provided for	5 per ct.
Pepper, ground, and all imitations of, per pound	2 cents.
Pepper, all packages not exceeding in weight one-half pound, 1 cent, and one cent for each half pound in excess.	
Pins, solid head or other	5 per ct.
Pipes, of sheet lead and lead	5 per ct.
Potteryware not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Productions or stereotypers, lithographers, and engravers	5 per ct.
Precious stones and all imitations	5 per ct.
Railroads, steamboats, ship barge, canal boat engaged in transporting passengers for hire, shall pay on gross receipts	2½ per ct.
Railroads (horse and steam) may add tax to fares until April 30, 1867.	
Real estate agents, under which term is included every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale real estate for others, or to rent houses, stores, or other buildings or real estate, or to collect rent for others, for license	$10
Retail dealers, all kinds, license	$10
Retail liquor dealers, license	$25
Rectifiers, license	$25
Salt, per hundred pounds	3 cents.
Scales	3 per ct.
Screws, called wood screws	10 per ct.
Shoe-strings	2 per ct.
Silk, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Silver, manufactures of, other than jewelry, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Skins, calf, tanned	5 per ct.
Skins, calf, patent	5 per ct.
Skins, goat, tanned or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, kid, tanned or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, goat, curried, manufactured or finished	5 per ct.
Skins, kid, curried, manufactured or finished	5 per ct.
Skins, sheep, tanned or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, dog, tanned or dressed in the rough	5 per ct.
Skins, sheep, tanned, curried or finished	5 per ct.
Skins, deer, dressed and smoked	5 per ct.
Skins, hog, tanned and dressed	5 per ct.
Skins—all goat, calf, kid, sheep, horse, dog, and hog skins, previously assessed in the rough, and upon which duties have been actually paid, shall be assessed the increased value only when curried or finished	
Skins, upon which a duty has been previously assessed and paid, when manufactured into gloves, mittens, or moccasins, the duty shall only be assessed upon the increased value thereof when manufactured	
Skins of all descriptions	5 per ct.
Soaps valued at not above three cents per pound	2½ mills.
Soaps—all soaps valued above three cents per pound, not perfumed, including salt-water soap made of cocoanut oil	½ per ct.
All other perfumed soaps	3 per ct.
Steel, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Sugar refiners, under which term is included every person whose business it is to advance the quality and value of sugar upon which a duty has been assessed and paid, by melting and crystalization, or by liquoring, claying, or any other washing process, or by any other chemical or mechanical means, or who shall advance the quality or value of molasses and concentrated molasses, melado or concentrated melado, by boiling or other process, on the gross amount of the sales of all the products of their manufactories	2½ per ct.
Sugar, not above No. 12, D. S., in color, produced directly from the sugar-cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than that produced by the refiner, per pound	1 cent.
Sugar, above No. 12, and not above No. 18, D. S., produced directly from the sugar-cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per pound	1½ cents.
Sugar, above No. 18, per pound	2½ cents.
Sugar candy, made wholly or in part of sugar valued at twenty cents per pound or less, per pound (including the tax)	2 cents.
Sugar candy, valued at exceeding twenty cents, and not exceeding forty cents per pound (including the tax)	4 cents.
Sugar candy, valued at exceeding forty cents per pound, or when sold otherwise than by the pound, *ad valorem*	10 per ct.
Sugar made from other articles than the sugar-cane is not considered a manufacture.	
Telegraph companies, on gross receipts	3 per ct.
Thread and twine	5 per ct.
Theatres, museums, etc., license	$100
Tin, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Tinware, of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Tobacco, smoking, of all kinds, and imitations thereof, not otherwise provided for, per pound	15 cts.
Tobacco, fine-cut chewing, whether manufactured with stems in or not, or however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in rolls, packages, boxes, etc., per pound	40 cts.
Tobacco, smoking, sweetened, stemmed, or butted, per pound	40 cts.
Tobacconists, license	$10
Tubers, wrought iron, per ton	$10
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon	10 cts.
Umbrellas and parasols, and umbrella sticks	Exempt.
Varnish or Japan, made wholly or in part of gum copal or other gums of substances	5 per ct.
Wholesale dealers, license	$50
Wholesale dealers, for every additional thousand over fifty thousand dollars	$1
Wholesale liquor dealers, license	$100
Wine made of grapes, per gallon	5 cents.
Wines, or liquors denominated as wines, not made from currants, rhubarb, or berries, produced by being rectified or mixed with other spirits, or with which any matter whatever may be infused, to be sold as wine, or by any other name, and not otherwise provided for, per gallon	50 cts.
Wood, manufactures of, if not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	5 per ct.
Worsteds, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Yarn and warp for wearing purposes exclusively	Exempt.
Zinc, manufactures of, when not otherwise specified	5 per ct.
Zinc nails	5 per ct.

The Free List.

The following articles heretofore subject to internal taxation are hereby declared by the new law (just passed) to be exempt from such internal duty, *provided* that the exemptions shall, in all cases, be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified in the enumeration, and shall not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles :

Alum ; aluminum ; aluminous cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and cobalt ;
Aniline and aniline colors ;
Animal charcoal, or carbon ;
Anvils ;
Articles manufactured in institutions for the blind, and in institutions for the deaf and dumb, which are sold to aid in their support, or the support of the pupils ;
Barrels and casks other than those used for the reception of fluids ; packing boxes made of wood ; and boxes of wood or paper for friction matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers ;
Beeswax, crude or unrefined ;
Bi-chromate *and prussiate* of potash ;
Bleaching powders ;
Blue vitriol ;
Borax, and boracic acid ;
Brass not more advanced than rods or sheets ;
Brick, fire-brick, draining-tiles, cement, drains and sewer pipes, and earthen stone water-pipes, *retorts and tiles made of clay.*
Bristles ;
Brooms made from corn, brush, or palmleaf ;
Building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone, and soapstone, and rock, ground and calcined gypsum ;
Bunting and flags of the United States, and banners made of buntting of domestic manufacture;
Burrstones, millstones, and grindstones, rough or wrought ;
Candle wicking ;
Coffins and burial cases ;
Copperas ;
Copper, lead, and tin, in ingots, pigs or bars ;
Copper and yellow sheathing metal, not more advanced than rods or sheets, *and stamped copper bottoms;*
Crates, and grain or farm baskets made of splints ;
Crucibles of all kinds ;
Crutches and artificial limbs, eyes, and teeth;
Deer skins, smoked; or *not oil dressed;*
Feather beds, mattresses, pallasses, bolsters, and pillows ;
Fertilizers of all kinds ;
Flasks and patterns used by founders;
Flavoring extracts, solely for cooking purposes;
German silver in bars and sheets;
Gold leaf and gold foil;
Hemp or jute prepared for textile or felting purposes;
Hulls of ships and other vessels:
Illuminating gas manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively;
India rubber springs used exclusively for railroad cars;
Iron bridges and castings for the same;
Iron drain and sewer pipes:
Keys, actions and strings for musical instruments;
Litharge and orange mineral ;
Machines driven by horse-power and used exclusively for cutting fire-wood, staves, and shingle-bolts, and hand-saws ;
Magnesium, calcined magnesia, and carbonate of magnesia ;
Malleable iron castings, unfinished ;
Manganese ;
Masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, and tree-nail wedges and deck-plugs, *cordage, ropes, and cables made of vegetable fibre ;*
Medicinal and mineral waters, of all kinds, sold in bottles or from fountains, *and mead ;*
Mineral coal of all kinds, *and peat ;*
Monuments of stone of all kinds, not exceeding in value the sum of one hundred dollars : *Provided*, That monuments exceeding the value aforesaid, erected by public or private contributions to commemorate the services of Union soldiers who have fallen in battle, shall be exempt from taxation ;
Mouldings for looking-glasses and picture frames ;
Muriatic, nitric, and acetic acids ;
Nickel, quicksilver, and sodium ;
Nitrate of lead ;
Oakum ;
Original paintings, statues, and groups of statuary and casts made thereof by the artist from the original designs ;
Oxide of zinc ;
Paints, painters', and paper stainers' colors ;
Printing paper of all descriptions, *and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes ;* books, maps, charts, and all printed matter, and bookbinding ; paraffine ; paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer, a residuum of distillation *or the products thereof ;* lubricating oil made from crude petroleum, coal or shale, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer ; *Provided, That such oil shall be subject to the same inspection as illuminating oil ;* crude petroleum and crude oil, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other bituminous substances ;
Photographs or any other sun picture, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or used for the illustration of books ;
Pickles when sold by the gallon, and not contained in glass packages ;
Pig-iron ; muck bar ; blooms, slabs, and loops ;
Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters ; planters, seed-drills, horse-rakes, hand-rakes, cotton gins, grain cradles, and winnowing mills ;
Pot and pearl ashes ;
Productions of stereotypers, lithographers, engravers, and electrotypers ;
Putty ;
Quinine, morphine, and other vegetable alkaloids, and phosphorus ;
Railroad iron, and railroad iron re-rolled ;
Railroad chairs and *fish plates ;* railroad, boat, and ship spikes; axe polls; iron axels; shoes for horses, mules, and oxen; rivets, horse-shoe nails, nuts, washers, and bolts; vises, iron chains and anchers; when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon ;
Reapers, mowers, threshing machines, and separators, corn-shellers, and wooden ware ;
Repairs of articles of all kinds ;
Roman and water cements, and lime ;
Roofing slate, slabs, and tiles ;
Saleratus, sal-soda, caustic soda, crude soda, alumino-silicate of soda; alumniate of soda ; bi-carbonate of soda; and siliciate of soda ;
Sails, tents, awnings, and bags made by sewing from fabrics or other articles upon which a duty or tax has been paid ; and bags made of paper ;
Saltpetre ;
Salts of tin ;
Silex used in the manufacture of glass ;
Soap, valued at not above three cents per pound ;
Spelter ;
Spindles and castings of all descriptions made specially for locks, *safes, looms, spinning machines, pumps, steam engines, hot-air and hot-water furnnaces, and sewing machines,* and not sold or used for any other purposes, and upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part ;
Spokes, hubs, *bows,* and felloes ; poles, shafts, and arms for carriages or wagons ; wooden handles for ploughs, and for other agricultural, household, and mechanical tools and implements ; and pail and tub ears and handles ; and *wooden tanks, and cisterns for crude mineral oil ;*
Starch ;
Steel, in ingots, bars, *rail, made and fitted for railroads,* sheet, plate, coil, or wire, hoop skirt, wire, covered or uncovered, car wheels, thimble skeins, and pipe boxes, and springs, tire and axles made of steel, used exclusively for vehicles, cars, or locomotives ; and clock springs, faces, and hands ;
Stoves, composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron, or soapstone or freestone, with or without cast iron or sheet iron : *Provided*, That the cast and sheet iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon ;
Sugar, molasses, or syrup made from beets *corn,* sugar maple, or from sorghum or imphee ;
Sulphur ; *flours of sulpher and sulpher flour ;*
Tar and crude turpentine ;
Tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies; *paints, oils, and spices ;*
Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks and frames for the same ;
Value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches, and watch-cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers and watchmakers;
Vegetable, animal, and fish oils of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, including red oil, oleic acid, and admixtures of the same with paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer;
Verdigris;
Vinegar;
White and red lead;
Whiting; Paris white;
Window glass of all kinds;
Wine made of grapes, currants or other fruits, and rhubarb.
Wire made from wire less than number twenty wire-gauge, upon which a tax has been assessed and paid as wire;
Yarn and warp for weaving, braiding, or manufacturing purposes exclusively;
Yeast powders;
Zinc in ingots or sheets.

The administration of this act which changes the existing law relating to distilled spirits and fermented liquors is to take effect from and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-six

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℘ lb.	30 @ 32
Beef Cattle, ℘ 100 lbs.	8 00 @10 00
Bricks, ℘ M.	12 00 @20 00
Barrels, Sp'ts Turp., each, 2nd hand	2 75 @ 4 00
New	3 50 @ 4 50
Candles, ℘ lb., Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 28
Sperm	50 @ 55
Coffee, ℘ lb., Java	40 @ 45
Laguayra	35 @ 38
Rio	25 @ 28
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
Cotton, ℘ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	30 @ 33
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 33
Good Mid'g	00 @ 00
Cotton Bagging, Gunny, ℘ yard	30 @ 31
Dundee	28 @ 30
Rope, ℘ lb	20 @ 21
Corn Meal, ℘ bushel	1 60 @ 1 65
Domestics, Sheeting, ℘ yd.	18 @ 20
Yarn, ℘ 5 lb.	2 50 @ 0 00
Feathers, ℘ lb.	00 @ 50
Fish, ℘ bbl., Mullets	0 00 @00 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00 @19 00
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00 @17 00
Her'gs, East.	5 00 @ 8 50
Dry Cod, ℘ lb	8 @ 9
Flour, ℘ bbl., Family	12 00 @18 00
Superfine	9 50 @10 50
Fine	8 50 @ 9 00
Glue, ℘ lb.	18 @ 20
Gunny Bags	35 @ 40
Guano, Peruvian, Per ton	110 00 @112 50
Land Plaster, ℘ ton	18 00
Grain, ℘ bushel, Corn	1 20 @ 1 40
Oats	70 @ 75
Peas, Cow	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00
Rice, E. I., ℘ lb	10 @ 11
Carolina	13 @ 15
Hides, ℘ lb., Green	4½ @ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
Hay, ℘ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 20 @ 1 25
North River	0 95 @ 1 05
Iron, ℘ lb., English, ass'd	9 @ 11
American, ref.	8 @ 10
American, sheet	0 @ 00
Swede	11 @ 12
Lime, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25
Lumber, ℘ M., (River,) Fl'r Boards	20 00 @22 00
Wide do	16 00 @20 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
Liquors, ℘ gal., (domestic,) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

Molasses, ℘ gallon, Cuba	50 @ 60
Sugar house	00 @ 50
Syrup	65 @ 1 00
Naval Stores, Turpentine ℘ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 20
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 20
Hard	0 00 @ 1 60
Tar, ℘ bbl.	1 65 @ 1 75
Tar, in order	0 00 @ 2 00
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, pale	0 00 @ 6 25
do No. 1	5 00 @ 6 00
do No. 2	2 25 @ 2 50
do No. 3	1 90 @ 2 00
Spirits Turpentine, ℘ gal.	00 @ 43
Nails, ℘ lb., Cut	7½ @ 8
Wrought	00 @ 00
Oils, ℘ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Pea Nuts, ℘ bushel	2 00 @ 2 50
Potatoes, ℘ bush., Sweet	1 50 @ 1 75
Irish, ℘ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 25
Provisions, ℘ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	21 @ 22
Middlings	00 @ 20
Shoulders	18 @ 19
Hog round	19 @ 20
Western Bacon, Middlings	19 @ 19½
Shoulders	17 @ 17½
Lard	22 @ 24
Butter	45 @ 50
Cheese	23 @ 24
Pork, Northern, ℘ bbl., City Mess	35 00 @36 00
Thin "	00 00 @34 00
Prime "	00 00 @33 00
Prime	29 00 @30 00
Rump	28 00 @29 00
Salt, Alum, ℘ bush.	0 75 @ 80
Liverpool, ℘ sack, ground, cargo	2 00 @ 2 25
from store	2 75 @ 3 00
Sugar, ℘ lb., Cuba	14 @ 00
Porto Rico	15 @ 16
C	16 @ 16½
B	17 @ 00
A	18 @ 00
Crushed	19 @ 20
Soap, ℘ lb.	10 @ 15
Shingles, ℘ M., Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Common	2 25 @ 3 00
Staves, ℘ M., W. O. bbl.	30 00 @35 00
R. O. hhd.	40 00 @50 00
Timber, ℘ M., Shipping	16 00 @18 00
Mill, prime	12 00 @14 00
Mill Fair	10 00 @11 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 7 00
Tallow, ℘ lb.	10 @ 12
Tobacco, ℘ lb., Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Thursday, July 12, 1866.

Turpentine.—There has been rather more firmness in the market for this article during the week just ended, and as will be seen from our table of sales below, prices have advanced 12½@15 cents on all grades—the sales since Monday having been at $4 20 for virgin, and $3 20 for yellow dip, ℘ 280 lbs.—*hard* bringing half price of yellow dip, when of good quality. The arrivals have been quite small owing to the low stage of the water courses, and from present appearances must continue so for some time, as little or none can now come in by river from above tide-way. We quote sales for the week of 892 bbls., as follows :

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	140	$4 05	$3 10	$1 55
Saturday	181	4 05	3 10	1 55
Monday	315	4 20	3 20	1 60
Tuesday	155	4 20	3 20	1 60
Wednesday	68	4 20	3 20	1 60
Thursday	33	4 20	3 20	1 60

Spirits Turpentine.—During the week just ended the market has continued in a depressed condition, and prices have declined each day throughout the entire week—closing 3 cents lower than quoted in our last report. The advices from New York represent a declining tendency in that market, and at the time of closing our review (Thursday evening) there is little or no demand ; there is, however, only a very small stock here at present. We quote sales for the week as follows :

Friday	130 bbls. at 45 cts ℘ gallon for white.	
Saturday	114	45
Do	40	44
Monday	117	45
Do.	254	44
Tuesday	44	45
Do	127	43
Wednesday	125	43

Rosin.—Since our last review there has been a firmer feeling in the market for the finer grades, buyers having shown more disposition to purchase than noted in our last, and for the better qualities a shade advance has been obtained on previous quotations. There is some enquiry for Pale, but none coming in, and very little if any on market. For the lower grades the market rules quite dull, and prices are rather lower. We quote sales for the week of 1580 bbls. at $4, $5, $5 50@$6 for No. 1, according to quality, and $6 50 for Pale, ℘ 280 lbs.; 172 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 12½@$2 50 ; 285 do. strained Common at $2 25 ; 86 do. Common at $2 ; and 154 do *black* at $1 65@$1 75 ℘ bbl.—the market closing inactive for the lower grades.

Tar.—Is in very fair demand, and none has been brought to market for some weeks past. We quote nominally at $1 75 ℘ bbl.

Beef, Cattle and Sheep.—The market is better supplied with beeves, two or three lots having been brought in, and prices tend downward. At present there is very little demand from butchers, and we quote on the hoof at 8@10 cents ℘ lb. net, for grass fatted—latter price for prime quality. Sheep are in moderate supply, and rather dull of sale. One or two small droves brought in and sold at $2 50@$3 ℘ head, as to quality.

Barrels.—The market is moderately supplied with empty spirit barrels, and there is only a limited enquiry. We continue former quotations, and quote small sales during the week as follows : Second hand $2 75@$3 75 ; and new ones $3 75@$4 50 each, according to quantity and quality.

Beeswax.—Is in demand, and sells at 30@32 cents ℘ lb.

Cotton.—We have no change of importance to report in this article for the week just ended. There has been some enquiry from buyers, but owing mainly to the small quantity coming in and now on market, but little has been done in the way of sales. We have to report sales of only two small parcels (on Friday and Wednesday) at 33 cents for middling, tax paid—the market closing quiet with few or no buyers at this figure.

Corn Meal.—Is in moderate enquiry, and only a light supply on market. We quote in small lots at $1 60@$1 65 ℘ bushel.

Eggs—Sell from carts at 25@30 cents ℘ dozen.

Flour.—We have to report only limited receipts during the past week, but notice a fair supply in the hands of dealers. We quote sales of Northern brands from store at $8 50 to $9 for fine, $9 50 to $10 50 for superfine, and $12 to $17 for family, (Wilmington inspection,)—latter figure being for extra brands. A small lot from *new* wheat was received on Wednesday from Fayetteville and sold at $17 ℘ bbl.

Fertilizers—There is a moderate supply of nearly all descriptions on market, but little demand at present. We quote from store as follows :

Peruvian Guano	per ton of 2,000 lbs.,		$112 50
Pacific	"	"	85 00
Kettlewell's Manipulated Guano,	"	"	90 00
E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime	"	"	65 00
Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound	"	"	68 00
Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate,	"	"	68 00

Grain—The arrivals of Corn since our last report amount to only about 10,000 bushels from Baltimore and New York, nearly all of which came to dealers and has gone into store. The market is at present moderately supplied with yellow, for which there is only a limited demand, and it is rather dull of sale at a shade decline. The stock of prime white is quite small, and there is a moderate enquiry. We quote sales during the week from wharf and store, in lots to suit purchasers, at $1 20@$1 25 for yellow, and $1 40@$1 45 ℘ bushel for white, as in quantity. A few cargoes of prime white would sell very readily at a fair quotation.——Oats—The stock in dealers hands has become materially reduced in the absence of receipts worthy of note, and is at present quite small. We note the sale, a few days since, of a lot of 500 bushels at 65 cents ℘ bushel.——Peas—Are in active request, and the market continues bare of all descriptions. No receipts or sales for some weeks past, consequently we are unable to give a correct quotation, but high figures could easily be obtained for a few lots.——Rice—For clean Carolina there is merely a retail demand, and we quote at 13@14 cents in casks, and 14@15 cents ℘ lb. in bbls.

Hay—The stock of Northern has become somewhat reduced owing to the meagre arrivals for a few weeks, but is fully ample to supply present wants. Only about 160 bales received for the week, which sold from wharf at 95 cents@$1 05 ℘ 100 lbs.

Lime—Is in fair stock, and but little demand. We quote from store at $2@$2 25 ℘ cask.

Molasses—Nothing doing except in the retail way, and we refer to table for store quotations.

Potatoes—Irish sell from carts at $1 50@$1 75 ℘ bushel.

Pea Nuts—Are in some enquiry, and none coming in. Nominal at $1 75@$2 50 ℘ bushel, as in quality.

Poultry—The market is rather better supplied, but prices continue to rule high. We quote live chickens at 25 to 50 cents, and grown fowls at 50 to 65 cents each, as to size.

Provisions.—The market for N. C. cured Bacon has ruled quite firm during the past week, and prices are a shade higher at the close than quoted in our last report. There has been a brisk demand for jobbing lots, and a *prime* article has found ready sale. The receipts have been quite small during the past week or two, and in consequence the supply in first hands has become materially reduced. We quote sales for the week at 19@20 cents for hog round, and 20@22 cents ℘ lb. for hams, as in quality—the market closing firm at highest figures. For Western, there continues to be scarcely any demand, although there is very little on market, and we quote from store by the package at 17½@18 cents for shoulders, and 19@19½ cts. ℘ lb. for sides.——Lard.—The market is very poorly supplied, and we notice an active enquiry during the week. One or two lots of North Carlina have been received and sold readily at 22 cents in bbls., and 23 cents ℘ lb. in kegs. —— Pork.—We have no change of consequence to report in Northern brands. The stock held here is small, though sufficient to supply the demand which exists at present, and we refer to our table for store quotations.

Salt.—There has been considerable activity in the market for this article during the past week, caused principally by a speculative movement, and prices have materially advanced on all descriptions, and have a further upward tendency. No receipts of Liverpool ground, but we hear of the sale of a lot of 1200 sacks (former arrivals) at $3 ℘ sack. A cargo of 1500 bushels Alum was received from Turks' Island on Tuesday and sold at 60 cents ℘ bushel. See table for store quotations.

Shingles.—Continue dull of sale in the absence of any shipping demand, and we quote only small sales at $2 25@$3 00 for Common, and $4 to $5 ℘ M. for Contract, as in quality.

Timber—Owing to the low stage of the water courses the arrivals have been meagre for some weeks, and since last report little or none has come to market, consequently no sales have taken place. Millers, however, have a stock on hand sufficient for present wants. We refer to our table for quotations, which, in the absence of sales, must be looked upon as merely nominal.

Wood—Is brought to market slowly, and meets with ready sale by the boat load at $2 50@$3 25 for pine, $2 75@$3 00 for ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ℘ cord for oak.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 *feet.*

Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayti cargoes,	$26 00 @ 28 00
" " Porto Rico cargoes,	27 00 @ 30 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	30 00 @ 00 00
" " flooring boards, rough	30 00 @ 00 00
Ship Stuff, as per specifications,	35 00 @ 38 00
Deals, 3 by 9	28 00 @ 00 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending July 12th, 1866.

COASTWISE.

To New York.—1,926 bbls. spirits turpentine ; 914 do. crude turpentine ; 7,139 do. rosin ; 141 bales cotton ; 26 do yarn ; 6 do. sheeting ; 25 bbls. flour ; 28 do. ale ; 21 empty bbls. ; 2 bdls. bags ; 81 coils rope ; 25 bushels flaxseed ; 2 packages wax ; 17 bbls. liquor ; 19 do. oil ; 33 do. old metal ; 293 packages mdze.

To Boston.—31 bbls. spirits turpentine ; 1091 do. rosin ; 300 do. tar ; 71 do. pitch ; 32,000 feet lumber.

To Philadelphia.—232 bbls. spirits turpentine ; 1460 do. rosin ; 9 bales cotton ; 65 do. yarn ; 110 tons old iron ; 137 empty bbls. ; 37 bbls. rosin oil ; 67,000 feet lumber ; 20 packages mdze.

To Baltimore.—43 bbls. spirits turpentine ; 316 do. rosin ; 1 bale cotton ; 13 do. yarn ; 8 do. sheeting ; 7,000 feet lumber.

To New London, Ct.—180,000 feet lumber.

To Portland, Me.—50,000 feet lumber.

To Newburyport, Mass.—120,000 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

To Port au Prince.—101,500 feet lumber.

A Card.

MR. JAMES McCORMICK TAKES THIS METHOD of returning his sincere thanks to the people of North Carolina, and especially of this city, for their liberal patronage and great kindness to him—extended through many years of business. He will be pleased to wait upon them or fill their orders for any articles required of a Merchant Tailor, with more dispatch and enlarged facilities, at No. 35 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina.

JAMES McCORMICK,
Merchant Tailor, No. 35 Broad Street,
Charleston, S. C.

July 4—237—1wd&3tw

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 6, 1866.

Governor Holden despairs of North Carolina.

Ex-Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is in this city, and gives rather a gloomy account of the political aspect in that quarter. The ex-Governor is in fact a decided sorehead. He believes it almost impossible for any good thing to come out of that political Nazareth.—The disfranchisement of at least one-half of the citizens of North Carolina is, he asserts, a condition precedent to the re-establishment of law and order. The State Convention adjourned *sine die*, submitting its proposed changes of the State constitution to a popular vote on the first Thursday in August. Under this constitution the State officers will be elected on October 18th, and the Legislature is to meet on the third Monday in November.—One of the amendments provides for negro testimony, full and complete. The Governor is in the city looking after his nomination, which is hanging fire in the Senate. He has received assurances, it is understood, that his appointment will be confirmed if he complies with certain conditions laid down by the radicals, such as publicly advocating the new amendment and obligating himself to use his personal influence to secure its adoption by the North Carolina Legislature.

Washington Cor. of the New York Herald.

If Ex-Provisional Governor Holden's capacity for evil was limited to his influence in North Carolina, such extracts as the above would trouble us little. The unfortunate prominence, however, he has attained by the very unfortunate, but at the time, very natural appointment of Mr. Holden as Provisional Governor of the State by the President, in connection with the readiness he has exhibited to sell himself out at very cheap rates to the Radicals, is calculated to do our State harm at the North. It at least furnishes an excuse for the present proscriptive spirit manifested towards our people.

While Provisional Governor, and the future looked bright for political preferment, we heard nothing of disfranchisement. Pardons were recommended or withheld, without regard to the former political *status* of the applicant, but with a view to their future usefulness in the aspirations of his Excellency. Under an ordinance of the Convention, making the official publication of the pardon sufficient evidence to give the right of suffrage, just previous to the gubornatorial election in November, the papers of the State were filled with those who had received executive clemency, when in fact many of these gentlemen to this day remain unpardoned, and a very large poportion of the others were pardoned subsequently, at the earnest solicitations of Governor Worth.

Until the election of Governor Worth over his Provisional Excellency, Mr. Holden was satisfied of the loyalty of the State, enthusiastic over the result of the election for members of the Convention, under his policy, and especially well pleased with Governor Holden and his prospects for election, under his convenient system of manufacturing pardons. But now, that North Carolina has cast him aside, and to-day he is the most unpopular of all the public men who have ever been before the people of this State—in disgrace with his former political associates, and despised by those who have made his inordinate thirst for office and conceited vanity, the convenient stepping-stone to official preferment—he thinks that the disfranchisement of at least one-half of the citizens of North Carolina a condition precedent to the re-establishment of law and order. The disfranchisement of one-half of the people of North Carolina would result in breaking down the law and order which now prevails in this State, which Governor Holden well knows, but would not result in the election of Governor Holden to the Executive Chair, which he believes would be the case, and is the secret of his opinion. Governor Holden may himself select out one-half of the voters of the State to be disfranchised, and the remaining half would defeat him largely in any of his aspirations.

It is understood, however, that dispairing of securing the disfranchisement of the "disloyalists" of the State, he will go to San Salvador, if the Senate will allow, and will readily give his promise to advocate the new amendment and use his personal influence (?) to secure its adoption by the North Carolina Legislature.

We take it for granted that Governor Holden, lobbying in person to secure the confirmation of his nomination, has no conscientious scruples in regard to the "test oath." Can it be possible that this man, who did more to "fire the Southern heart" than any other person in North Carolina; who carried us out of the Union and signed the Ordinance of Secession; voted men and money to carry on the war, and voluntarily pledged the "last man and the last dollar" in order to secure its successful end, will now solemnly swear he has given no countenance, encouragement, or support to the rebellion? Or has he, like some other North Carolinians, received a special dispensation from the high priests of Radicalism, which enables him to swallow the oath and his conscience at the same breath?

We hope the appointment will be received and accepted. We care less for the means than the end. We would like for him to be Minister to San Salvador for the rest of his natural life. As a cotemporary has said, if the San Salvadoreans can stand it, we can.

Professed Friends of the President.

We doubt not that President Johnson, if he attaches enough importance to affairs in North Carolina to inform himself of their condition and the various parts taken by individuals, would think many of his professed friends manifested their regard for him in quite a questionable shape.

It is well known that no two civilians are held in greater detestation in the South, and justly so, than Mr. Secretary Stanton and his Honor, Judge Underwood. They have evinced more malignity, and descended to lower meannesses than even Thadeus Stevens himself, and everything they have done has been done *con amore*. 'Tis true they are officers of the Government, but no one has pretended to hold the President responsible for their actions, except, of course, in such matters as they were obliged to act directly under his instructions. The multiplicity of affairs pressing upon the attention of Mr. Johnson is too great to allow him to control the conduct of all his subordinates, especially conduct extra official.

In spite, however, of all this, and knowing the odium attached to Stanton and Underwood throughout the State, the *Standard*, the professed, ardent friend of the President, insists that he is responsible for both Stanton and Underwood, especially in regard to the treatment of Mr. Davis. We hesitate not to say that if the Southern people thought Mr. Johnson responsible for the acts of Mr. Stanton and Judge Underwood, their feelings towards him would be far different from what they now are; as it is, he may well be proud of the position he holds in the good opinion of a people so lately his enemies. We can imagine no motive consistent with friendly regard for the President or for the South, for seeking to cast upon him the detestation and abhorrence felt for Stanton and Underwood. We may expect to learn next that in like manner the President is responsible for the barbarous atrocities of Sherman and the brutal licentiousness of Kilpatrick.

Thirst for Office.

The Yankees through Stevens and Sumner have formally announced that Southern men are unfit for political associates for themselves, and the first, highest duty of Southern self-respect is to accept this decision as just, because true. It is the medicine our people need to cure them of an unmanly seeking after political honors.—*Memphis Avalanch.*

We concur fully in the above. Truer words were never spoken, or at a time when they were more needed. We regret it; but it is nevertheless true, that too many Southern men have manifested an unmanly seeking after political honors, and to attain them, are to-day, willing to sacrifice the present and future welfare, and the honor and the reputation of their country at the bidding of the Radicals. It is a crying shame for Southern men so eagerly to seek even political association with a set of men who regard them as criminals. Common decency as well as common self-respect, to say nothing of interest, would dictate that a dignified course was the true and proper one for us under the circumstances. We are unskilled in the arts of cringing and fawning and sycophancy, and whenever we attempt to play the part, we are sure to be hissed from the stage, especially by an audience of such *amateurs* and *connoiseurs* as our Radical brethren make up. We only know how to play the part of plain honest, straight forward men, and we can appear to advantage in no other character.

The Mayflower did not land at the South, but it was at Plymouth, the villain and other skilful players commenced exhibiting their parts, which, they and their descendents have kept up to this day. Plymouth Rock is the rock upon which the Union split.

We can make nothing by cringing to the Radicals. We have already done enough, and said enough, many of us too much; let us then abandon the unmanly seeking after political honors, pursue an independent course and preserve a dignified silence until right and reason once more prevail, and such terms are presented as are becoming for a free people to offer, and for a free people to accept.

The Philadelphia Convention.

A few days since in publishing the call for a Convention of the conservative men of the country, to be held in Philadelphia on the fourteenth of August, we noticed it editorially, and while protesting against some of the dogmas contained in it, we recommended an earnest participation on the part of the South, in the proceedings of the body. We construed the call to be an earnest appeal to all the friends of the President and those who approved of his policy of reconstruction, to unite in a spirit of harmony and union, in order to frustrate if possible the designs of the Radicals. We desired to see the President strengthened and the Radicals rebuked by the convocation from all parts of the United States, of the truly conservative men. We thought then, and still think, much of the moral strength of the movement is lost, if the national character of the Convention is destroyed by the failure of a favorable response on the part of the South. There is a grandeur and force in the spectacle of a truly National Convention again assembling and acting in perfect harmony and accord, and will do much in dispelling the prejudice now existing in the minds of the people of the North against those of the South.

It would seem, if the Northern journals, which appear to be the exponants of the friends of the Convention, are correct in their interpretation of the call, that Southern men who have been in armed hostility to the Government, or who have sustained those who have been, are not invited and will not be admitted as delegates to the Convention. If this be so, then the South has but little interest in the proposed movement, beyond a warm sympathy with its ultimate objects. If the leaders of the Convention movement propose to regard as loyal only those who can or will swear that they have never aided or sympathized with the South in her late struggle, then the call is not addressed to ninety-nine one-hundredths of the people of this section.

On this point, we were in hopes that the Democratic address would have been explicit. We desire to know who is included in what the *National Intelligencer* designates as "men whose loyalty is unquestioned and unquestionable." Who are to be the judges of loyalty? Are such men as Holden, Dick and Settle to represent North Carolina, for they claim to be the only loyal men in this State? Are we to be confined in our selections to the insignificant few who were hostile to the Confederacy, or worse, to those who, since its downfall, for purposes of self advancement, or through the influence of cowardly fears, have pretended to have been so? In this event we are frank to say our people will have nothing to do with it.

We desire most heartily the restoration of the Union and the admission of the Southern representatives and a participation in the Government, and so far as this is the object of the Convention we most fully endorse it, but if, in securing Southern representatives in Congress, it is to be coupled with the ability or willingness of the representatives to take the test oath—if either our own or our representatives loyalty is to be tried by the present test oath or any other which may be desined—then we ask not to be represented either in the Convention or in Congress. Such representation would not only be worthless, but false. Certainly no representation is to be preferred to *mis*representation.

We cannot, therefore, endorse fully the call until we are advised distinctly and plainly the whole intention of those inaugurating the movement.—If the conservatives of the North have not yet buried their prejudices and restrict their call to hose among us who do not comprise a tithe of our population and a much less proportion of the intelligence and virtue of the South, then we must wait yet longer. We can form no such connection. Injustice and contumely may be suffered but not with our own consent.

We sincerely trust that no such illiberal and hostile spirit actuates the leaders of this movement. We hope at an early day to have such a satisfactory explanation of the purposes of the Convention, and the elegibility of delegates that we can give the movement our unqualified support. And without further explanation, we are inclined to the opinion that delegates should be selected and sent on from the South—"wise, moderate and conservative men," who will represent the true and loyal sentiment of the section, and if they are excluded from the Convention on account of former political sentiments and actions, then the conservative men of the North will act with a full knowledge of our wishes and aims, and will be responsible for all consequences.

Reconstruction in North Carolina.

A telegram to the *Tribune*, from Washington on the 3d, says "a delegation of North Carolinians is here anxious to ascertain upon what terms that State can be restored. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens informed them that the State must adopt the Constitutional amendment, and that it would also be necessary for Congress to pass an enabling act by a two-third vote setting forth who in the State shall participate in a convention to form a new constitution.

"On being requested to designate who should thus be recognized as competent to reconstruct the State the delegation conferred together, and to-day sent to Mr. Stevens the following draft of a necessary section for the enabling act:

No one shall be eligible to a seat in the Convention or permitted to vote for delegates thereto, or upon the ratification of the Constitution that the Convention shall submit to the people, who at any time before the rebellion, as an officer of the United States, or of the State in other capacity, had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States subsequently thereto voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, or intentionally gave aid and comfort thereto, or who has held under the so-called Confederate Government the position of President, Vice-President, member of the Cabinet, member of either branch of Congress, Judge of the civil courts, foreign agent or officer of the army above the grade of Colonel, or of the Navy above the grade of Lieutenant, or the office of Governor, Secretary of State, or Treasurer of the State, while in rebellion, or who resigned any position under the United States, and took part in the rebellion, or who, at any time, voluntarily engaged in molesting, restraining, threatening or injuring any citizen, his family or estate, because of his opposition to the rebellion, or because of his efforts in behalf of the Union, unless it shall be made to appear that such person ceased to aid the rebellion, and exerted himself for a restoration of the Union before the 1st day of January, 1865.

We do not know who the "delegation of North Carolinans" is composed of. We do know that ex-Provisional Governor Holden is in Washington and suppose he is fixing up a scheme for his confirmation as Minister to San Salvador. One other schemer has been in Washington in the iterest of the Radicals of the Convention, and may still be there, and who is especially interested in the admission of the State, for in its early admission rests his only hope for a seat in the United States Senate. That man is Mr. John Pool, who is more radical in his hatred of the Southern people than Sumner and Stevens. John Pool was elected a Senator through as gross misrepresentation of the wishes of their constituents on the part of a number of members of the Legislature as representatives were ever guity of, for the term ending on the 4th of March, 1867. If he does not get his seat before that time he bids a long farewell to all his honors, even before they are reduced to possession.

We would like very much if some person who is able to do so, will furnish the names of this patriotic and loyal delegation, who are attempting to inaugurate an insurrection against the present State Government, which the Constitution of the United States requires of the President to suppress. Radical hate is indeed pushing its maligity to its greatest length, in endeavoring to hasten the ruin of the South by tampering with the intemperate ambition of dead and dying politicians.

Artificial Limbs.

We copy in another column from the Wilson *Carolinian*, an article in regard to artificial limbs now being furnished the maimed and disabled soldiers of the State, which, if the rumors referred to are true, require the very earliest attention on the part of the Governor.

We have not heard of any complaint in regard to the matter, and suppose from the time at which they have been furnished, there has not as yet been a distribution in many sections of the State. We trust, however, if any of our unfortunate soldiers have been the recipients of limbs of a clumsy character and which show in their manufacture a want of skill or care, they will immediately make it known, as we are confident that Governor Worth will have the matter looked into at once.

We learned while in Raleigh a few weeks since, from Maj. Ryan, the efficient gentleman who has especial charge of the distribution of artificial limbs, that the Governor had made the most patient and earnest efforts to procure all the information necessary, in order to secure both the soldiers and the State against imposition. He not only made the contract with one of the most noted manufacturers, and for the highest recommended and thoroughly tested patents, but upon terms advantageous to all parties. In order to secure well fitted and good limbs, they were required to be manufactured in Raleigh under the eye of the proper officials and accessible to those requiring them. Still, as the Governor and his assistants have had no experience in such matters, and must necessarily be but indifferent judges of the workmanship and skill displayed in their manufacture, we hope if any have been imposed upon they will make it known.

In reference to the alleged misconduct of the officer on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, alluded to in the article of the *Carolinian*, we are confident it has been thoroughly investigated by the President and Superintendent. We trust, however, and believe that it is a mistake, as our experience is that a more efficient and gentlemanly corps of officials is not to be found with any similar corporation in the country. Their worth and efficiency have been established through many years of close and approved attention to duties. We hope and believe there is not an employee on the road who would do aught unkind to these gallant men, who have suffered and lost so much in the service of the State.

The Philadelphia Convention.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the address of the Democratic Senators and Representatives to the people of the United States, and the communication of our correspondent in reference to the proposed Convention at Philadelphia, in August. This is a matter of much moment to our people and one which should receive their earnest consideration. We will, to-morrow, submit some further remarks of our own on the subject, and will be glad to hear from others in regard to the matter.

THE FOURTH.—The observance of the day, on Wednesday last, was indeed a quiet one. With the exception of a display of fire-works by a few private individuals and the usual excitement shown by the freedmen on all holidays, no exhibition of feeling was given vent to by our citizens.

Many of the merchants kept their places of business open during nearly the entire day, and were it not for the explosion of a few "crackers" from time to time, and occasionally the sight of a procession of freedmen, surrounded with others of a smaller tribe, who continued to rend the air with the most unmusical yells, we would never have known the fact of a holiday being at hand, i. e., judging from mere observation.

There was no jubilee, no expression of joy, no national festivities, which could not be expected of a people who have no cause for rejoicings, and who at one time considered themselves apart from the present nationality, and who are yet excluded from a place in the councils of the nation to whose unjust requirements sufficient sacrifices cannot be made by an honorable people, who are left hopeless, powerless, and bereft of all worldly wealth, with nothing to boast of but their honor and the late heroic deeds of their kindred.

The Fourth of July then, an occasion which in former years, the mere mention of the name would send a patriotic thrill through the heart of every true American citizen, was passed by almost entirely unnoticed by the native residents of our city, who merely took advantage of the partial suspension of business to enjoy a season of rest and recreation. Quiet was the order of the day withl them, and a strict silence on all subjects touching nationa feeling was rigidly observed.

As far as we had occasion to observe, there were no fights, and but little drunkenness. The freedmen, ever excitable in their temperament, and exuberant in their manifestation, may perhaps have indulged themselves to some extent in their inabibitions, and love of pugulistic encounters, when apart to themselves while celebrating the day, but we have yet to learn of any disorderly proceedings on their part within the limits of the city. In fact they conducted themselves in a manner worthy of notice, and it is an established fact that this class of people are more respectful in their demeanor, and better behaved in this community than in any city, North or South. They seem to be aware of their true position as well as that of the whites, and act in a manner conducive to harmony and good feeling between the two races.

The German citizens, who are generally speaking, devoted to the established government, celebrated the day by a picnic, wherein the party were composed of those of their own sect. Plans for pleasure were carried to effect by other parties in visits to the sound, excursions down the river, &c., while the greater portion of the population remained at home, reserved and quiet in their demeanor, enjoying the season in real and unfeigned social enjoyment.

A CASE OF HORSE-STEALING.—Our readers will no doubt recollect having seen a statement in our columns, a few days since, in regard to the stealing of a horse, by a white man, from a freedman in this city. We then stated that the horse had been hired by the thief, with the avowed intention of visiting the Cemetery, and also that after a prolonged absence the owner of the horse was naturally anxious to hear of his whereabouts.

The horse was stolen on Wednesday, and on Friday morning the freedman to whom the animal belonged, one William Jones, started in pursuit. Suspecting that the route taken by the thief was that in the direction of Newbern, all haste was made along the line of travel between this place and that point. The precaution was taken by Jones to provide himself with the proper papers necessary in ferreting out the thief. Through these he was enabled to obtain information from the people residing along the line of travel, of his whereabouts, and learned that he had been seen with the horse, and had given his name as Henry Smith.

Arriving at a point distant twenty-two miles from Newbern, in Onslow County, he found the missing animal at the place of Mr. L. B. Hudson, and learned from that gentlemen, that the horse had been left in exchange for one owned by him, by a man calling himself Henry Smith. On an inquiry into the facts connected with the case, the horse was immediately restored to its rightful owner, and assisted by Mr. Hudson, the freedman continued his search for the thief. After proceeding to Newbern and Kinston, it was ascertained that the true name of the thief was Louis T. Womble, that he is a native of Kinston, a printer by trade, and that about five weeks since, he had been released from jail in Newbern after giving bail for his appearance at Court, having been arraigned for an offence similar to the one which we have recorded.

The said Womble was a few months since employed as a compositor in this office, but did not retain his situation for any length of time. He is quite young, scarcely of age, and appeared to be rather a wild youth, and profligate in his habits. His family are worthy and respectable persons, on whom the shock of his crime will fall heavily.

Womble is still at large, but will no doubt be apprehended in a few days. We would advise the citizens of this, and the Eastern part of the State to be on the watch for him.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—In pursuance of the Ordinance of the Convention, Gov. Worth has issued a Proclamation, directing the holding of an election, on the first Thursday in August next, for the ratification or rejection of the Amended Cons'itution, as submitted by the Convention.

The Proclamation will be found in another column.

ONSLOW COUNTY MAILS.—We are indebted to the kindness of an esteemed friend in Kenansville, for information in regard to the runing of the Onslow Mails, which we publish for the benefit of our readers.

The Mail leaves Kenansville on Monday of each week, at 7, A. M., and arrives at Jacksonville on Tuesday at 11, A. M.

Leaves Jacksonville on Tuesday of each week, at 1, P. M., and arrives at Kenansville on Wednesday at 11, A. M.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Editors of the Journal—

I was somewhat surprised to see from your paper, of the 30th June, that you favor the appointment of delegates from our State to the National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia. I agree with you in thinking the defeat of the Radical party paramount to all other questions, and that, to the accomplishment of this object, all our efforts ought to be directed, and I admit, too, that this is the object for which the Convention is to be held, but I doubt whether many Southern men can conscientiously give their assent to the propositions laid down as essential articles of belief of the new faith. If we cannot give the assent, do we belong to that class to whom the invitation, to appoint delegates, is extended? Will our delegates be allowed to take their seats? If the call had been extended to those "who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our Fathers established" all would have been well; but the signers of the call were not satisfied with that—they have prescribed such qualifications for the delegates that very few Southern men are eligible.

There are nine cardinal points in the National Union creed, and to only four can I give my unqualified assent (to the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th). In the others, truth is so mixed with falsehood, that the one cannot be separated from the other. As you know, I believed the war was legally, rightfully and justly begun; in other words, that I believed in both the right of secession and in the policy of exercising it; in States rights and State sovereignty to their fullest extent. I still think that is the true policy of the old Constitution, and thinking so, I cannot subscribe to these Philadelphia propositions. They require even more than the President required of me before pardoning me, although taken in an armed organization attempting to establish a new government. He required only my parole for future conduct, not insisting upon a recantation of my past opinions, or apology for past conduct. My assent to the Philadelphia propositions would involve both, and I am not yet prepared for either.

I do not intend to be misnnderstood, for I consider myself a loyal citizen, and desire nothing so much as the restoration of peace and its attendant blessings to the land. My oath binds me to be a good, law-abiding citizen and I do not intend to disregard it; but I do not believe in "works of supererrogation." The amnesty oath contains every plank necessary for the platform of a national party. Requirements not laid down there are unneccessary and involve too great a loss of self-respect for Southern men voluntarily to yield to.

But suppose we could send delegates, and they could be admitted, is it certain that the union of any Northern men with Southern men would not have an injurious effect at the North? Would the North trust any Southern men who had been participaters in treason? Could the South trust any man who had not participated in the war, in some shape? It is not to be supposed that the South intends to assist the Radicals. We shall be united against them. This new party, then, is to operate at the North. They can do nothing here, for we have no votes, according to the ruling power now in Congress. Will it not be better for them to fight out the battle on their own soil, in their own way, unencumbered by any entangling alliance?

In any event we could extend only moral support; that we have cordially given the President, yet it does not seem to have benefitted him much in his contest—doubtless if the South had a vote it would be given for the National Union Candidate. This could be well understood and every beneficial result accomplished without forcing our people to say they believe certain things, when in point of fact they do not believe them.—If we are united here, all that is necessary is to point out the man to be voted for. I admit that much good might be accomplished by the free interchange of opinions among Conservatives from the different sections of the country, but I very much fear that any Convention that admitted respectable Southern men as delegates, would be able to accomplish but little before the Northern people.

Preparing for Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning with a view to arrange the public business before them, before fixing a time for the adjournment of the session.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina railroad will be held at Hillsboro' on the 12th of July.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Prussian Army—General Description of the Theatre of War—The Course of the Prussians Through Saxony.

[Military Correspondence of the London Times.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST ARMY, GARLITZ, June 19.

It must be born in mind that in the theatre of war there are three rivers of the name of Neisse. They are all, either directly or indirectly, affluents of the Oder, and are, therefore, not unlikely to be confounded with one another. The most westerly of the three is that which flows past this town.—It rises in Bohemia, passes by Zittau, forming near that town the defile by which Napoleon in 1813 penetrated into Bohemia, flows by Ostritz, Gorlitz, Priebus and Muskau, communicates with the Spree by the Cottbus Canal, and finally falls into the Oder. The next river of this name towards the East is an affluent of the Katzbach, itself an affluent of the Oder. This Neisse is distinguished as the Wuthende, or raging Neisse. It rises near Hohenfriedberg, celebrated for the victory gained in 1745 by Frederick the Great over the Austrians, passes by Jauer, and joins the Katzbach about seven miles above Liegnitz. It was between Jauer and the confluence of these two steams that the battle of Katzbach was lost by Macdonald in 1813. The Neisse river which runs past the fortress of Neisse, the present headquarters of the Crown Prince, rises in the mountains south of Glatz, passes by that fortress, and by Neisse, and joins the Oder about 12 miles below Brieg. It is to this river that the principal defiles leading through the Riesen Gebirge into Central Silesia are due. The Prussian advanced guards occupied Dresden last evening, and Prince Frederick Charles has thus gained possession of the line of railway which forms the lateral communication through Saxony. The advance has as yet been unopposed; the Austrian General still tarries behind the mountains. Great movements have been going on among his troops, but no indication of an advance has as yet been given. Now, it appears as if the Austrians will have a difficult task before them should they attempt to deprive the Prussians of the advantages which the latter have already gained, for Prince Frederick Charles is this morning firmly fixed in Saxony, and has evidently no intention of allowing his hold on this country to be lightly shaken off.

The general cause of events in the occupation of Saxony has been as follows: On the evening of the 15th, when the Saxon Government had rejected the Prussian *ultimatum* and knew that the army of Prince Frederick Charles was concentrated on the frontier, means were adopted to impede as much as possible the advance of the Prussian troops. Saxon pioneers were set to work upon the railways which lead from the frontier upon Dresden. Of such railways there are two, that which follows the valley of the Elbe and joins the Leipsic line at Riesa and that which from Gorlitz leads by Bautzen upon the capital of Saxony.—At nightfall the Saxon pioneers commenced their work, but in the dark, and, under constant apprehension of being broken in upon by the Prussian advance guards, they made but little progress.—The rails were taken up, but were neither carried away, nor twisted, nor broken so as not to be again immediately available. At 11 o'clock at night the wooden bridge which carries the railway branches to Leipsic and Chemnitz across the Elbe, near Rieza, was set on fire by means of petroleum. Its destruction was not accomplished, for only two piers were burnt, and the whole bridge was again made passable by the evening of the next day.

When the work of demolition went slowly on in Saxony, heavy masses of Prussian troops were drawing together, and closing down to the very frontier line of that kingdom. Between Gorlitz and the border on the west, Prince Frederic Charles marshalled three strong *corps d'armee*, while near Strehla, on the north, Gen. Von Bittenfeld divided his force into three columns, so as to advance with a broad front and as quickly as possible on the railway junction at Riesca. During the few dark hours of the short Summer night the last preparations for the invasion were made; the main bodies of the troops were all collected together about midnight, and the soldiers piled arms to rest and wait for dawn. Few, slept a dull and heavy murmur continually rose from the crowded columns, and told the subdued but deep excitement which pervaded the hearts of the men; and this excitement was not without a cause, for all thought the Antrian was in Dresden, and that there would be a battle on the morrow. The time passed slowly, and it seemed as if day would never break. At last the first faint streaks of dawn appeared, the troops eagerly fell into their ranks, and, before the sun had risen, the advanced guards were pushing briskly over Saxon ground.

The pioneers who were engaged on the railways fled before the foremost troops got near them, fortunate to avoid being taken. What Saxon troops there were on the lines of the advance also retreated quickly toward Dresden.

Bittenfeld, from the north, reached Riesa about 9 o'clock, and occupied that town in force. Below the town two pontoon bridges were quickly thrown across the Elbe, part of the troops crossed to the right bank and pushed on to Grossenhain, while another portion were directed up the left bank of the river toward Meissen. Hardly had Bittenfeld's troops established themselves in Riesa, when a detachment of the Field Railway Corps arrived from Berlin who immediately commenced the restoration of the lines which had been torn up on the railway, while pioneers were set to repair the burnt portion of the bridge.

In the meantime the columns of the main army were advancing in Cusatia Lobau was occupied before midday, and Bautzen in the afternoon.—But Prince Frederick Charles proceeded cautiously, for he knew that the passes from Gabel and Reichenberg led against his left, and that he must guard against an Austrian attack from that direction. To cover his communication from Gorlitz and to shield his left flank, he pushed a strong detachment along the Zittan road to a point little beyond Ostritz. On Saturday he did little except to estsblish himself in his position. On Sunday a detachment was pushed ont to the right to feel Bittenfield's left, and the Prince pushed troops to Bischofswerda, on the Dresden road, while the advanced guard of Herwarth occupied Meissen. Yesterday a simultaneous advance was made on the capital, the advancing columns met with no opposition, and last night the Prussian colors floated over Dresden.

The telegraph tells us that the Austrians intend to postpone the commencement of active operations until a Federal contingent of 50,000 men can be put in the field to assist in the operations against Saxony. To-day Austrian movements have been reported in the direction of Reichenberg, but all reports from the outposts must at present be received with considerable caution.

From Hanover we hear that Gen. Manteufel has passed Luneburg and is pressing southward, and that the town of Hanover was last night occupied, after a twelve hours' march, by Gen. Von Falkenstein. This General commands the Prussian corps which I mentioned in a previous letter as being in process of concentration at Minden.

The Prussian Gen. Von Beyer, with the corps which was concentrated at Wetzlar, has occupied Giessen, Marbourg and Cassel, and has thus cut off the direct railway communication between Hanover and Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The Hanoverian army, which was at Gottingen, is making an attempt to get to Fulda, whither the troops of Electoral Hesse have moved to join it, but the railway from Gottingen to Fulda runs through Cassel, and it does not appear improbable that, cut off from the south by Von Beyer, and pressed in the rear by Falkenstein and Manteufel, the Hanoverians may be obliged to either lay down their arms, or cut their way through with the sword. Bavarian, Wurtemberg and Darmstadt troops are collecting round Frankfort. A Bavarian *corps d'armee* is said to have been yesterday pushed forward to Fulda to aid the retreat of the Hanoverians. To understand the difficulties of this retreat it must be noticed that two lines of railway lead from Gottingen into the valley of the Maine; the one by Cassel, Marbourg and Giessen, to Frankfort, is already in possession of the Prussians at these three stations; the other, by Cassel, Bebra, Fulda and Hanau, is occupied by the Prussians at Cassel.

Whether the Hanoverians can reach Bebra and Fulda without being attacked in flank during their march from Gottingen to Bebra, seems to depend solely upon the number of men Beyer can afford to detach from Cassel. The Bavarians seem to anticipate the probability that the armies of the enemies of Prussia will have to retire across the Maine, and to take up the line of that river against invasion from the north, for the massive railway bridge over that river at Lichtentals is mined, and, it is said, is ready to be fired. This bridge carries the railway leading from Cassel by Bebra, Eisenbach and Coburg to Bamberg across the Maine.

In Silesia strong Austrian patrols have pushed up to the outposts of the Crown Prince, but no demonstration of an attack against his position has been made. Probably they were only sent out to obtain as much information as they could of the numbers and positions of the army of Silesia, or of the Second Army, as it is now officially termed, the army here under the Prince Frederick Charles being the First Army.

The Austrian Army—Position of the Army of the North—Junction of the Saxon Army with the Austrian—Rumored Plan of Operations.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH, OLMUTZ, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

Until an attack is intended to be delivered, or a menaced point protected, Olmutz is well fitted to be the point from which to organize and direct an army, which is face to face with the Prussian boundary line. In the centre of a circle, of which the railways to Vienna, Prague and Cracow are raddii, and these cities points in the circumferences, the commander of the *Nord Armee*, like the spider in the web, is sensitive to the touch of the furthest extremities, and well prepared to direct his troops or to present himself wherever needed at the shortest notice.

Only two great roads by which an army could enter Moravia lead over the Sudeten Gebirge, and both pass through Olmutz, so that it stands in the direct route of an invader, and must be taken if his artillery and heavy stores are to pass.

Before the days of rifled guns the fortress itself was strong enough for all purposes, but long range cannon must be kept at a respectable distance, and a series of more than 30 lunettes, with central casemated batteries, have been or are being built round it at distances of from 6,000 to 8,000 paces from the *enceinte*.

All is now activity here. The silence is broken; war is a *fait accompli*; the troops are moving, and on Thursday next, headquarters will be changed, as I imagine, in a westerly direction.

The Saxon army has formed a junction with the Austrian, and the actual clash of weapons cannot be long delayed.

Oablenz arrived to-day, and is to take command of the Tenth Corps d'Armee. The Sixth, about 40,000 strong, marched through to-day from Weisskirchen, a distance of about 22 English miles, and go on to-morrow, but as to whither the oracle is mute.

The men look well and hearty. The army generally is free from sickness, and desirous to be led against the enemy. People still say that the attack is to be made on the edge of the Silesian wedge, but till I see it I shall not believe it.

Field-Marshal Benedek's headquarters move on Thursday to Trubau, in Bohemia.

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